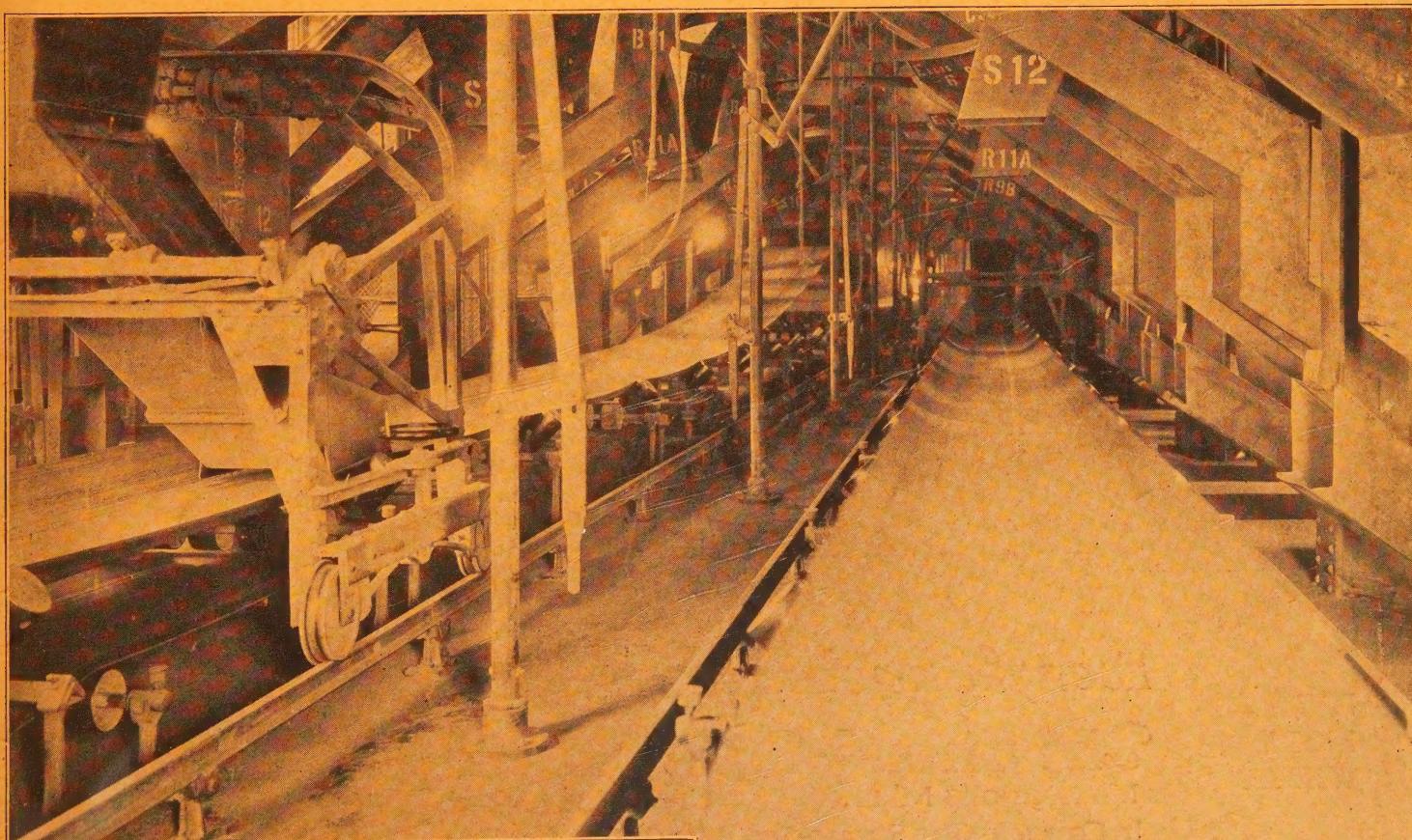


# GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the Construction and Operation of Better Grain Handling Plants.



The moving belts and machinery of the dark conveyor tunnels of any large elevator make the passageways somewhat dangerous, but when they are well lighted the workmen have favorable conditions in which to do good work without accident. See article on Lighting on page 364.

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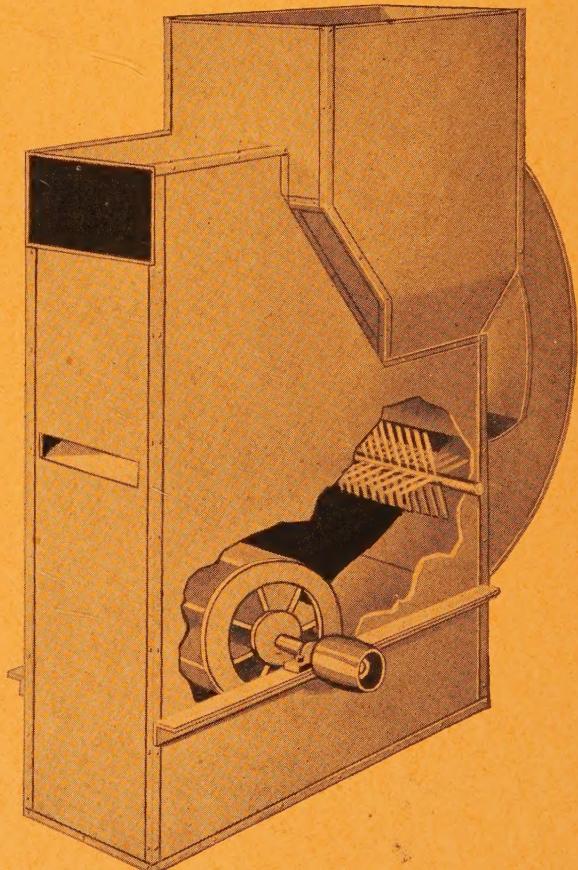
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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

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Rosenbaum Grain Corp., commission merchants.\*

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Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.\*

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Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.\*  
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Nordis Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.\*  
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(Continued on next page.)

# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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 Delmar Co., shippers.  
 Hawather Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
 Itasca Elevator Co., grain merchants.  
 Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers & shippers.\*  
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 Shefield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.\*  
 Stuhl-Seidl, shippers grain & feed.  
 Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.\*  
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## OMAHA, NEBR. (Continued).

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 Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.\*  
 Luke Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
 McFadden & Co., C. C., grain commission.  
 Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.\*  
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 Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.\*  
 Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*  
 Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.\*

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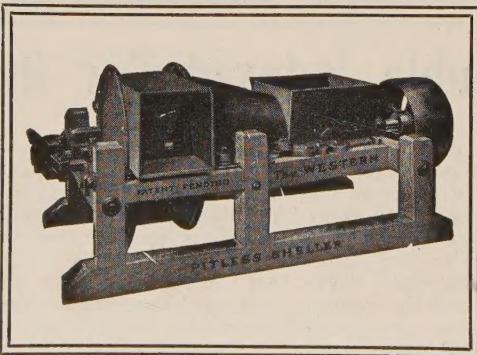
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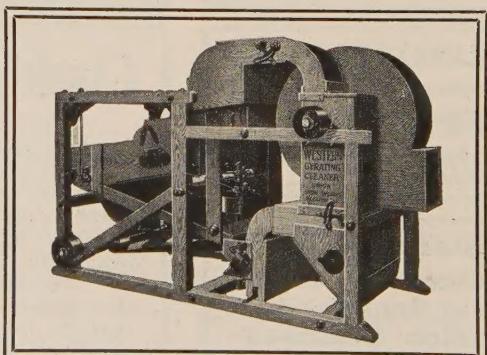
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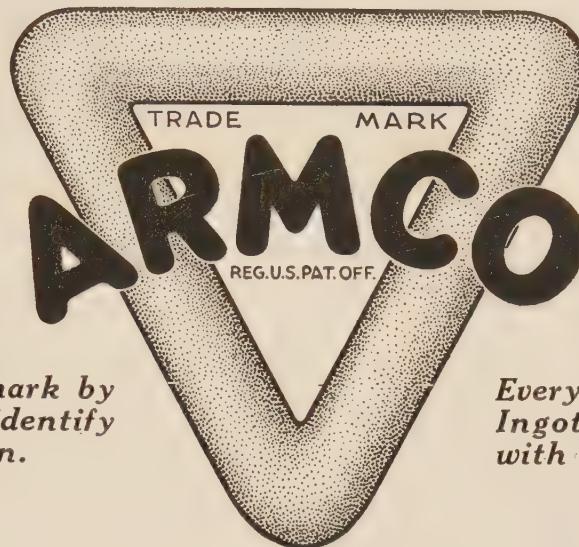


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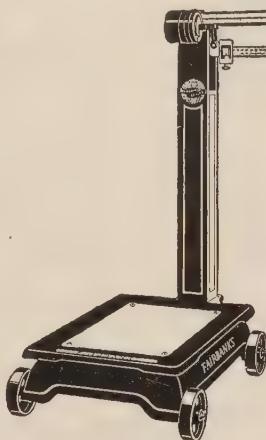
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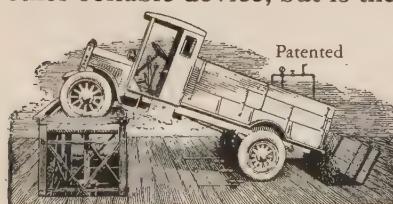
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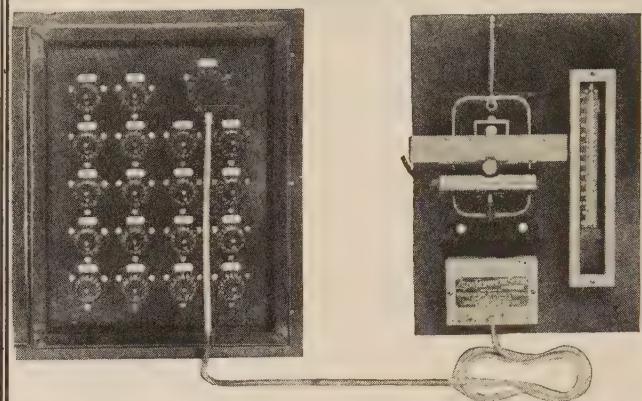
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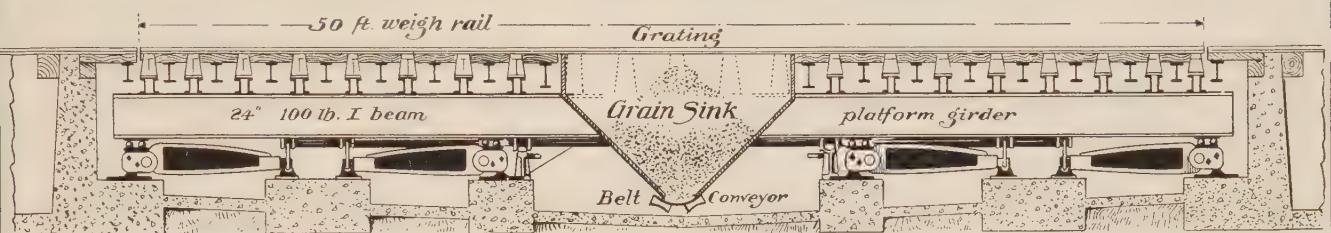
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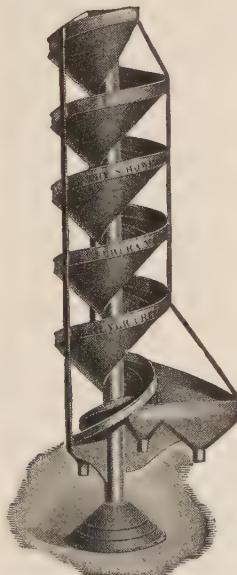
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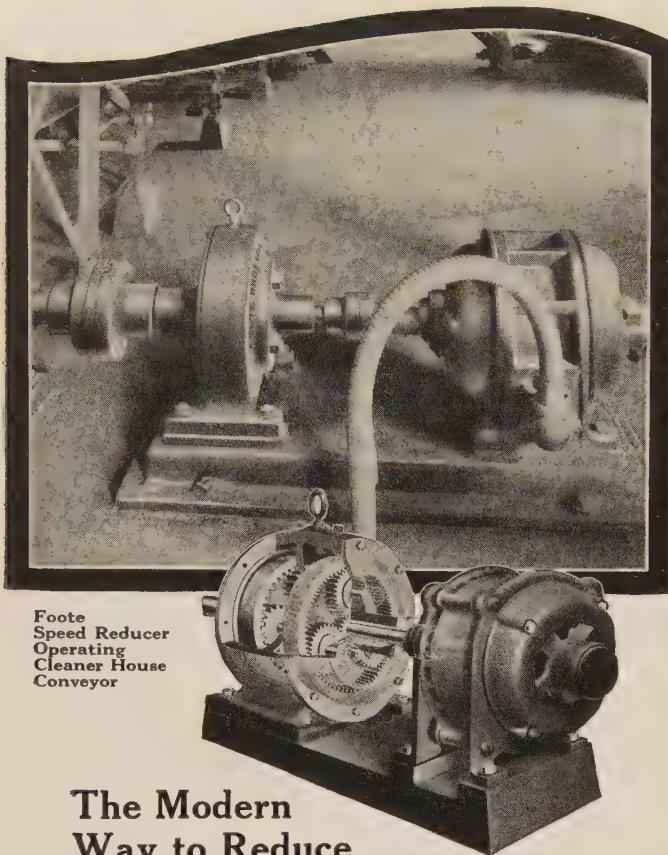
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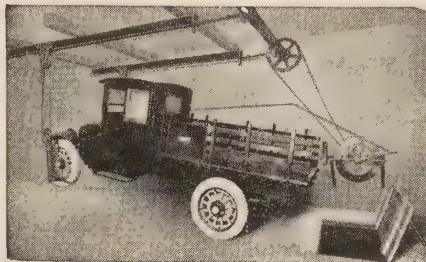
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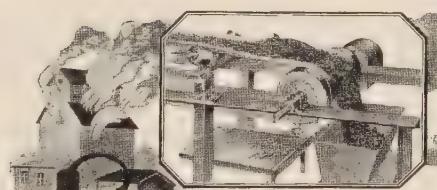
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YORK, NEBRASKA

York Foundry & Engine Works:

We want the Handy Catalog.

Your name.....

Your position.....

Firm name.....

City and State.....

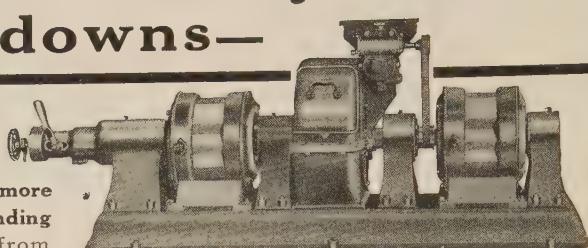
## You don't have to worry about frequent shutdowns—

—The MONARCH Attrition Mill needs no trammimg.

You have heard operators say, over and over again: "The more simple and strong a mill is, the better it is suited for grinding grain"—and the "trouble-proof" service that operators get from their "MONARCH" proves the truth of this statement.

MONARCH Attrition Mills are the simplest and sturdiest mills built; no needless parts to cause wear and tear, and frequent shutdowns. The complete ball-bearing construction of the MONARCH Attrition Mill has made shutdowns for trammimg entirely unnecessary.

And because the MONARCH's runner heads are always in perfect alignment grinding plates on the MONARCH last much longer and a more uniform quality of feed is assured.



MONARCH Attrition Mills are built with either belt or motor drive, and of a size to suit your requirements. Write for the facts.

Our new Attrition Mill booklet No. 10-I explains the MONARCH features that have led operators to "Monarchize" their elevators; we will gladly send you a copy, just write us.

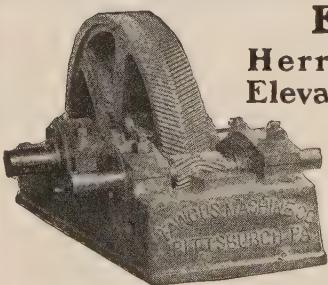


**SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., 1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.**

Chicago Office: Room 830, 9 S. Clinton St.

Kansas City Office: 308 New England Bldg.

THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS



**FAWCUS**  
Herringbone Gear  
Elevator & Conveyor  
Drives

Save 25% to 50% in  
maintenance and operating  
costs.

Gears enclosed in dust  
proof and oil tight cases with  
roller bearings.

*Efficient - Durable - Compact*

**FAWCUS MACHINE COMPANY**  
Pittsburgh, Penn.

**MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES**

Positive as a gear, flexible  
as a belt, combining the  
advantages of both without  
the disadvantages of either.

**MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.**

*There is a Morse Engineer near you*

Atlanta, Ga.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Boston, Mass.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Cleveland, Ohio

Denver, Colo.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
New York City  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Cleveland, Ohio

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Toronto, Ont., Can.  
Montreal, Que., Can.  
Winnipeg, Man., Can.

2060-30

## Proof Positive of Invincible Quality

Recent Contracts for INVINCIBLE MACHINES were placed by such internationally known concerns as:—

**Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.**  
New Mill, Buffalo, N. Y.  
98 Machines

**Quaker Oats Company**  
New Mill, Peterboro, Ont.  
20 Machines

**Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co.**  
New Elevator, Baltimore, Md.  
10 Machines

The significant thing is not alone in the fact that these orders came to us, but that all three companies have been using INVINCIBLE MACHINES for years.

The highest degree of perfection in the finished product is never attained except by the employment of Machinery of First Quality.

*Quality is Inherent in Invincibles*

**Invincible Grain Cleaner Company**  
Silver Creek, N. Y.

Representatives in—

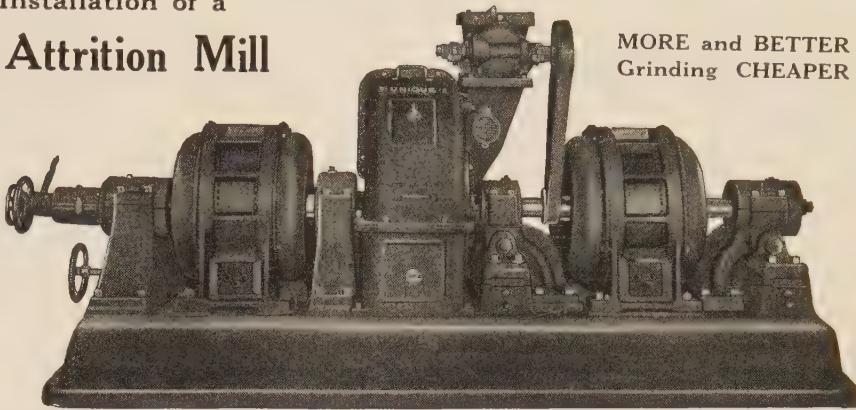
Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Remont, Ohio; Bristol, Tenn.; Philadelphia, San Francisco, London, Eng.

## Would You Be Interested In Trebling Your Feed Grinding Business?

This Firm Did It Through The Installation of a  
**UNIQUE** Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

This is what they write:

"We have run several makes of attrition mills but the UNIQUE has them all beat when it comes to ease of handling and fine grinding. We formerly did \$100.00 per month with our old feed mill, but since we have the UNIQUE, our feed business has jumped to over \$300.00 per month and is still growing. We like the operation of our UNIQUE mill better every day, and so do our customers."



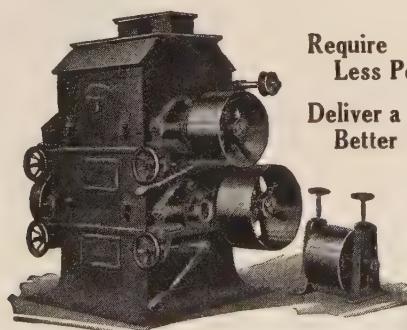
MORE and BETTER  
Grinding CHEAPER

Users of ground feeds not only know the value of uniform quality feeds, but through experience have learned to recognize quality and uniformity in feeds the minute they see them. That is why users of UNIQUE Attrition Mills enjoy increasing patronage and profit.

Exclusive improvements such as the Curved Arm Runnerhead, Tramming Device, etc., have made possible the production of quality feeds that attract and hold customers and build up a steady profitable business. May we explain these features to you? Ask for catalog No. 12.

**ROBINSON MFG. CO.,** 42 ROBINSON BLDG. **MUNCY, PA.**

### E H R S A M One, Two and Three Pair High Feed Mills



Require  
Less Power  
Deliver a  
Better Product

Rolls cut especially for making cracked corn chicken feed, cut wheat. Also standard corrugations for corn meal and feed.

*Send for Bulletin No. 20*

**The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.**  
Enterprise, Kansas

### The *Bauer* COST IS LESS PER HOUR

Ball Bearing  
Attrition Mill

WATCH THIS SPACE

### THE NEW "BAUER"

Ball-Bearing — Feeder — Suspended Motors — many other exclusively patented features.

Again we have verified the well-known slogan,

### "BAUER ORIGINATES AND SHOWS HOW"

Watch this column, or for advance information write to

**The BAUER BROS. Co.**  
506 Bauer Bldg. Springfield, Ohio

## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

The Horse Doctor (Continued)  
Chapter 6

Feed grinding is with us. Consult the man who knows best what to install with equipment to make this complete and not a joke.

It is as necessary as correctly equipped plants to handle grain and coal.

**YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
Sioux City, Iowa  
30 Years of Practical Experience

Through 25 years' experience in feed manufacturing  
we are now supplying

## Yearly Feed Formula Service

Covering

Special formulas for every Feed for Animals, to Produce Rapid Growth and Increased Production.

INFORMATION regarding best machinery for handling, cleaning, separating, grinding, cracking, polishing, pulverizing, measuring, mixing, weighing, and drying the ingredients used in manufactured feeds.

Feed Plant Designing — Construction  
Equipping and Operating  
Plant Inspections  
Engineering Consultations

**S. T. Edwards & Co.**  
110 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

★★★★★  
★ The Star Engineering Company ★  
Specialists in  
Grain Elevator Construction  
Our elevators stand every test,  
Appearance, Strength, Durability and Economy of Operation.  
Estimates and information promptly furnished  
Wichita, Kansas  
★★★★★

**D. F. HOAG & CO.**  
Designers and Constructors of  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

**A. F. ROBERTS**  
ERECTS  
**FURNISHES**  
ELEVATORS  
CORN MILLS  
WAREHOUSES  
PLANS ESTIMATES  
MACHINERY  
SABETHA KANSAS

**JAS. H. BROWN CO.**  
R. J. Keehn, Supervising Engineer  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Designers and Constructors  
Grain Elevators — Flour Mills  
All Materials  
We Also Do Repair Work

**BLOOMINGTON CONST. CO.**  
Bloomington, Ill.  
Engineers and Contractors of  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
MILLS AND STORAGE TANKS



A cyclone in the true sense of the word has force of air without any back draft.

**The New "1905"**  
**Cyclone Dust Collector**

By improved construction, three-fourths of the back draft is eliminated and better work is done on less power. Send for prices and particulars.

*The Knickerbocker Co.  
Jackson, Mich.*

**L. J. McMILLIN**  
ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
Any Size or Capacity  
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

**Decatur Construction Co.**  
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS  
OF GRAIN ELEVATORS  
760-762 Gushard Building  
DECATUR ILLINOIS

Cable Address "Pilenco"  
**Charles L. Pillsbury Co.**  
Minneapolis—St. Paul  
Designing and Supervising Engineers  
Grain Elevators—Flour Mills—Power Plants

**BIRCHARD**  
CONSTRUCTION CO.  
CONTRACTORS GRAIN ELEVATORS  
Mills and Warehouses  
Especially Designed for Economy  
of Operation and Maintenance  
104 Terminal Bldg. LINCOLN, NEB.

**GEO. A. SAATHOFF**  
CONTRACTOR and  
ELEVATOR BUILDER  
Mayer Hotel Peoria, Illinois

**Journal  
Want Ads  
Bring Results**

**JONES-HETTELSATER CONST. CO.**  
Designers and Builders of  
GRAIN ELEVATORS and FLOUR MILLS  
706 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS**  
**T. E. IBBERSON CO.**  
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



## The Most Modern Elevator in the World



This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

### Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.*

*We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you.*

*Why not now?*

**James Stewart & Co., Inc.**

Designers and Builders  
GRAIN ELEVATORS

In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager  
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



## One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.  
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.

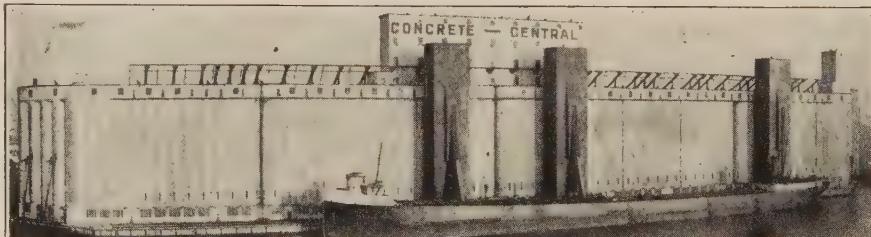
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

### THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

*Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS*

Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

Operated by  
The Eastern Grain,  
Mill and Elevator  
Corporation



Concrete-Central  
Elevator, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Capacity  
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

## Monarch Engineering Company Buffalo, N. Y.

## First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.



This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

**Folwell-Ahlskog Co.**

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.



Western Terminal Elevator

Ft. William, Ont.

Completed November 1, 1923

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.

Ft. William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.

Engineers and Constructors



Baltimore & Ohio Terminal Elevator, Baltimore, Md.

Now Under Construction

Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

17 Guilford Avenue  
Baltimore, Md.

THE M. A. LONG CO.

Engineers and Constructors  
Grain Elevator Department

*"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"*

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.  
Baltimore



John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier  
Street  
Montreal, Que.

also at

Melbourne,  
Australia

Buenos Aires,  
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.

London,  
England

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both  
ways paid by us if you  
don't find it worth  
the price and  
then some.

Get  
it from  
your dealer

The New Badger

ADVANCE  
Car-Mover Co.  
Appleton, Wis.

Look for the word  
"New Badger"--it  
identifies our product

**RATIN**

WILL EXTERMINATE ALL YOUR  
RATS AND MICE  
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

SOLD BY

THE HENNINGS, HARVING CO. INC.  
171 DUANE STREET  
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**KANSAS**—Will sell my elevator at Wilmore. Address W. R. Johnston, Coldwater, Kansas.

**EASTERN NEBRASKA**—25,000 bus. elevator for sale; good town, good school. For particulars write 52E1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**WISCONSIN**—Up-to-date grain elevator and flour and feed house for sale or rent. Write Emil Hauerbrook, 1272 Walnut Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

**OHIO** elevator, coal and feed business for sale or lease; fine location. Good brick road and good shipping point. Address 52E15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHERN INDIANA** elevator for sale, electrically operated; new Jay-Bee Grinder installed. Good feed and coal business. For particulars write Harvey Stahly, Nappanee, Ind.

**EASTERN MONTANA**—Up-to-date 35,000 bu. elevator for sale, in good grain country; fully equipped. Will sell cheap if taken at once. For information and price address Exchange State Bank, Glendive, Montana.

**IOWA**—Modern transit elevator for sale, first-class condition, capacity 175,000. Operated for past 55 years by present owners, who now wish to retire from business. Address 51X2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHEAST KANSAS** elevator for sale, capacity 14,000 bushels, feed and coal business in connection; located on St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway. Address Hamlin Co-operative Association, Hamlin, Kansas.

**CENTRAL MICHIGAN**—Iron clad grain elevator and brick feed mill for sale, all equipped with up-to-date machinery and doing a good live business. Will sell home residence with business. Address 52F3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**SOME DESIRABLE** grain elevators, COAL and LUMBER yards for sale. Located at various points in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Present owners desire to discontinue that branch of business. If interested address 52A17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

**KANSAS**—Nearly new 14,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale, located in Hodgeman County, Kansas. Closed now because of light crop in 1923, but prospect is fine for 1924 business. Am now at work so am offering this for sale. Might consider part trade. If interested write R. L. Miller, Fowler, Kansas.

## ATTENTION ELEVATOR MANAGERS.

If you want a good small business in South Dakota to own and manage personally, investigate this proposition.

Grain, coal and lumber business with nearly new five room dwelling in connection. Lumber sheds and dwelling on deeded land close to elevator. Elevator is equipped with weighboat scales, man-lift and cleaner. Good six bin coal sheds and nearly new outside coal scale. Good small lumber sheds and small fresh stock. All priced right and terms; no trades. Address 52E9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**OHIO**—Two elevators and coal business for sale, good grain territory, good roads. Address 52F28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**NEBRASKA**—Five elevators for sale. Doing good business. For particulars address 52C1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHERN INDIANA**—Nearly new iron clad elevator for sale; 10,000 bushel capacity with feed house attached. Address Lock Box 241, LeGrange, Indiana.

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS**—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**ILLINOIS** elevator doing a good grain and coal business for sale; excellent location. For information address 52F24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**NORTHERN OHIO**—15,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; electric power and grinder. Handle coal, feed, etc. Address 52F7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

**AN ILLINOIS** elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

**INDIANA** elevator for sale or rent. Located on Pennsylvania Railroad; feed grinding equipment, electric power. Small investment required. Address Box 597, Warsaw, Indiana.

**NORTHEAST KANSAS**—7,000 bu. elvtr. for sale; on S. F. Ry., \$6,000. May carry back a part with responsible party. Must quit grain account health. Address 52D7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHWESTERN MISSOURI**—Up-to-date grain elevator, chick feed and meal plant. Steam and electric power. Good retail feed business. Located on C. B. & Q. R. R. Priced to sell. Address Wolfers Mercantile Co., Hopkins, Mo.

**WISCONSIN**—15,000 bu. capacity iron clad elevator for sale, cribbed bins; also warehouse and coal shed. No competition; electric power. Good flour, feed, seed, coal and feed grinding business, doing \$75,000 annually. Write only if interested. Address Louis Carstens, Potter, Wisconsin.

## GRAIN ELEVATOR AT AUCTION

Elevator located on the main line of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Manning, Iowa, will be offered for sale at public auction Tuesday, April 8th, 1924.

This elevator has a capacity of about 32,000 bushels, built new in 1916, metal roof and sides. Equipped with a Eureka cleaner, Richardson automatic scales, 20 H. P. motor with Westinghouse switch. Elevator and machinery in first-class condition. Besides the elevator there is a 25,000 bushel warehouse, a 20,000 bushel double corn crib and a 600 ton coal bin on premises; all goes with the elevator.

Terms: \$1,000 day of sale, 50% of the purchase price when possession is given, balance to be carried back on elevator in the form of a first mortgage. Possession ten days from date of sale.

Jacob Ohde, Owner.  
For information write  
THE TATE AUCTION CO.,  
Manning, Iowa.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—A 16,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; electric equipment, on private ground. Price right for quick sale. Possession immediately. Can make terms. Address 51W15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**OHIO**, Logan County, two elevators, three miles apart; one well equipped with electric power, both in good territory, established grain, coal, feed, flour and grinding business. A money making proposition. Address owners, I. C. Miller and Co., Huntsville, Ohio.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

**SOUTHEAST NEBRASKA**—20,000 bu. elevator for sale on main line C. B. & Q. This station will ship 200,000 to 300,000 yearly; one other elevator and is good competition. Good feed and feed grinding business; also fine 5-room house; all for \$8,000. Address 52E21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## TRANSFER AND STORAGE ELEVATOR and Tanks for sale, 400,000 bushels capacity.

Located at a desirable point on the Mississippi River, in fine corn and oats section where good grain merchandising business can be developed.

Equipped with necessary machinery for shelling corn, cleaning and conditioning grain.

Shipments can move on a transit basis to eastern and southern markets and to interior points in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Main Plant is so located that grain can be loaded into boats as well as into cars.

If interested address 52A17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## ELEVATORS WANTED.

**WANTED** to buy a good elevator with side lines in Montana or Western North Dakota. Address 52C15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**WILL TRADE** first-class income properties for elevator property. For complete information address 52B2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE.

**INDIANA**—6,000 bu. elevator and a good coal business for sale; located in small town on Nickel Plate Road. Price \$3,000 or will consider trade for small farm. Address 52F19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Complete with land and trackage. Fully equipped for grading, cleaning and storing grains of all kinds. Located at Superior, Wisconsin. A money maker; \$35,000 on easy terms, or will take a farm or property as down payment. Beeth Realty Company, Duluth, Minn.

## ELEVATOR FOR LEASE.

ANY ONE wanting to lease an elevator please inquire of the Hudson Farmers Union Co-operative Business Association, Hudson, Kansas.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE GRAIN ELEVATORS for sale and would like to list a few more worth the money. Have buyers waiting.

If you are in the market write me fully as to amount you wish to invest and location you prefer.

JAMES M. MAGUIRE,  
6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

**WANT TO HEAR** from owner having elevator or other business for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 57th Street, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

**ILLINOIS** grain and coal business for sale. Located near Chicago, Ill., on the main line of C. & N. W. R. R. Good grain country and locality for feed mill. Good reason for selling. Address 52F27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—A profitable business, twenty miles from Columbus, O., in good farming community. Located on main street of a town of 12,000 population; established 10 years, selling feeds, seeds, poultry supplies; equipped with new, modern machinery for grinding. Owner selling to take larger proposition elsewhere. Address 52C5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—In whole or part, modern feed mill and grain elevator located in one of the most prosperous and rapidly growing cities of the south. Have transit facilities to the south and southeast. Well established brands and trade marks and good class of customers; in fact a prosperous and growing business with competent organization. A splendid proposition to secure a going business. Will take 50 to 75 thousand dollars to handle. Don't answer unless mean business. Good reason for selling. Write 52E11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**ATTENTION FARMERS ELEVATORS** and small mills. Get your elevator on a paying basis. We are in a position to take over a limited number of elevators in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York that will respond to efficient management, giving your stockholders an interest commensurate with the value of the elevator in one of the best dividend paying feed and milling concerns in the middle states. We are successful, experienced milling men that have devoted their lives to this line of work. Give full details in your first letter, same will receive prompt, courteous attention. Address 52E3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## MILLS FOR SALE.

**NORTHERN OHIO**—Fifty barrel mill at Monroeville, Ohio, for sale. Fine grain section. Cost former owners \$11,000; offered at \$5,000 for quick sale. Splendid opportunity. Address W. R. Pruner, Norwalk, Ohio.

## CEREAL MILL FOR SALE.

**MILLING** capacity 12,000 bus. daily, elevator capacity 300,000 bus., modern equipment, fire-proof buildings, can be converted into a flour mill. A bargain for a quick sale. C. E. Beyer, 1504 Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

## FEED MILLS FOR SALE.

**FEED MILL FOR SALE OR LEASE.** Will sell or lease feed plant. Excellent concrete building; large warehouses. Located on main line of I. C. R. R., 75 miles north of Memphis. Milling in transit arrangements for south and southeast. Address Dyersburg Milling Company, Dyersburg, Tennessee.

## FLOUR FOR SALE.

**MIXED CARS** of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

## SCALES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE.** A good Howe Wagon Scale, 6 ton capacity, 8'x16' platform; A-1 condition. Price is right. The McMillen Company, 717 Davis St., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—Good, live man to handle grain elevator located in Wisconsin. State experience, age, and salary expected. Address 52F13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANTED**—A grain buyer for a country station. We want a man that can run the elevator or office or both if necessary. State age, married or single, experience, references and salary in first letter. Address 52F25. Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## MANAGERIAL POSITIONS.

Men and women with sales, technical, or executive ability capable of earning from \$2,000 to \$50,000 desiring such positions should communicate with us. Not a school or employment bureau, but a sane and confidential way to obtain the connections you want. The Murray E. Hill Co., 301 Ch. of Commerce, Nashville, Tenn.

## SITUATION WANTED.

**WANT** position as manager or solicitor for good company; best of references. Address 52E23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED** position as solicitor for commission firm or manager of farmers elevator. Address 52D19 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**WANT** position as manager or assistant to manager in grain elevator; experienced, capable; references. What have you to offer? Address 52E6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Position as manager of elevator or feed business. Furnish references; over eight years' experience. Address 52E17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—Position as manager of elevator, feed and coal business. About July 15th. Furnish references. Twelve years' experience. Good bookkeeper. Address 52F15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**POSITION** wanted by man who wishes to be connected with some reliable grain commission firm as manager of their private wire or radio offices. Age 32; 11 years' grain experience. Good mixer, can furnish at sight best of references. For further information address 52E8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ENGINES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—New 12 horsepower portable gas engine. Address Demaray Hardware Co., Pipestone, Minnesota.

**FOR SALE**—Nearly new 8 H. P. International Mogul oil or gas engine. Price \$150.00. Address F. A. Oline, Sterling, Kansas.

**AVERY** four cylinder 36 h. p. kerosene gas engine for sale, complete with skids, high tension magneto and cooling system. Practically new; priced to sell. Chrisman Grain Company, Chrisman, Illinois.

## ENGINES WANTED.

**WANTED**—25 or 30 horsepower oil engine. Must be in good condition. Give full particulars in first letter. Stiefel & Levy, North American Bldg., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

## MACHINES WANTED.

**WANTED**—Small cracked corn grader, polisher and aspirator, 2d-hand or new, cheap. Wm. Ringle and Company, Cambridge, Illinois.

## MACHINES FOR SALE OR TRADE

**MARQUIS** No. 40 grain and seed cleaner for sale or trade for a good clover seed machine. Machine like new, has not cleaned 10,000 bu. of grain. Address Elmwood Lumber & Grain Co., Elmwood, Wis.

## MACHINES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**60 BARREL FLOUR MILL** machinery complete, in good condition. We want the room for other purposes. Will sell at bargain. Halderman-Baum Co., Akron, Indiana.

**ONE 18,000 lb. Fairbanks hopper scale** in good condition also one 6 h.p. Ottawa kerosene and gasoline engine; fine mechanical condition. Used only a little. Address Leoti Mill & Elevator Company, Leoti, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—24" electric attrition mill; two 20 h.p. motors, fine shape, also one 9x18 three pair high roller mill and one No. 1 three roll Wilford.

Wm. Ringle and Company, Cambridge, Illinois.

## ATTENTION.

For sale, very reasonable price, elevator complete without legging, 10" belt with 5x9 Salem Cups, head pulley, cast iron boot, etc. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**FOR SALE**—One No. 2 Cornwall Cleaner and one 400 to 600 bushel capacity warehouse sheller, neither of which has handled to exceed three cars of grain. All in first-class condition. Address W. C. Bailey & Son, Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha, Nebraska.

**ONE NO. 8 HESS** Grain Drier for sale at a bargain; first-class condition, ready to erect immediately. Also No. 11 Monitor warehouse scrouer equipped with shoe, rope drive, ball bearing, practically new. Address 52D10 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## SHELLERS AND FEED GRINDERS.

10 Bowsher, Star, Diamond and Letz mills. 7 Williams and Gruendler, hammer-type mills.

5 Two and three pair high corn rolls. 3 Midget Marvel Self-Contained Flour Mills. 7 Corn shellers, cleaners and graders.

All above machinery practically as good as new. Will sell at attractive prices and terms. Address H. C. DAVIS, BOX 393, BONNER SPRINGS, KANSAS.

## FOR SALE.

Used elevator and feed mill machinery, including one Monarch Roller Mill, two pair high, 9x18; 8 duct Hall Distributor; friction clutch and pulley; wood split pulleys; cast sprockets, bearings; idlers; meal elevators, etc., all in good condition; write for list. E. J. Miller Grain Co., Perry, Oklahoma.

## FOR SALE CHEAP.

Iron, wood and split pulleys; belting; shafting; pillowblocks; hangers; conveyor flights; elevator legging; boots and heads; leg belting with cups attached; 16 h.p. new Stover distillate engine (never run); 12 h.p. Stover with extra cylinder; 3 Monitor Cleaners; 1 Clipper; 10 portable and dormant (platform) Howe Scales; bag trucks, etc. In fine condition. Let me quote your requirements. B. H. Adams, Box 304, Decorah, Iowa.

## REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipments for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay. W. R. Leathers, Mgr., 9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

# The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

## SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

**WANTED**—Car mixed cow peas for seed. Barton & Lemmon Brothers, Pleasant Hill, Ill.

**REID'S YELLOW DENT** seed corn, 3,000 bushels for sale. Raised on alfalfa land. Johnston Land Co., Seward, Nebraska.

**ALFALFA SEED**—Original Hairy Peruvian. Leo Turner, Yuma, Arizona. 23 years on Yuma Valley Farms.

**HIGH TEST SEED CORN** for sale, any quantity. Write for samples and prices. Farmers Co-op. Mercantile Co., Fort Morgan, Colo.

**15,000 POUNDS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN** sweet corn for sale—Germination 86%—price 9c per pound. All orders shipped promptly. J. P. Easton, Monroeville, Ohio.

**CAN OFFER** attractive prices on red clover, alsike, alfalfa, crimson clover, hairy vetch, Wilson soy beans. Blamberg Bros., Inc., 107 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

**STOP!** If our ad runs any longer we will have to refuse to let the mailman in. As it is we have had to put on two extra stenographers just to answer queries.—W. K.

**ONE CAR** of yellow corn for seed, selected and hand picked from the earliest matured corn in this locality. Can load in the ear. Henry B. McVeigh, New Sharon, Iowa.

**HAVE A LIMITED** amount of high germination extra selected **SEED CORN**, also Swedish and Canadian seed oats. Write for samples and prices. J. P. Easton, Monroeville, Ohio.

**WE** have a limited amount of choice high grade clover seed free from buckhorn for your farmer retail trade. Let us have your orders promptly. Kinsey Bros., North Manchester, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—Have a number cars choice Siberian Millet; any sized car from 30,000 lbs. up, either sacked or bulk; prices and samples on request. Also number cars Hog Millet. M. M. Summers, Willard, Colo.

**FOR SALE** in carload lots either straight or mixed. Common, Siberian, hog and early fortune millet seed. Red and black amber cane, sudan grass. Write or wire for prices and samples. Reimer-Smith Grain Company, Holyoke, Colorado.

## BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

**FOR SALE**—1,200 second-hand cotton grain bags, 16 oz., 25c each f. o. b. St. Louis, large or small lots. Foell & Co., 123 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

**BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE**; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted: Second-hand bags, best prices paid. WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

One Railroad Claim Book containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit and index. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-A."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register—One copy of a quick index to records of all cars handled \$1.75 and postage. Order "Soiled 42."

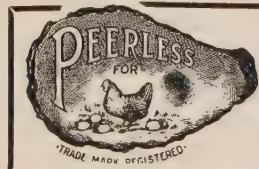
ONE MILLER'S "Weighing Grain in Car Lots without Hopper or Platform Scales" and other valuable information for the grain shipper. Worn from being used as sample. Price 75c and postage. Order "Miller Special."

ONE GRAIN SHIPPER AND THE LAW, a book of decisions of the State, Supreme and Federal Courts, covering shipper's contracts and his relations with the carrier. Soiled from being used as sample. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order Special Grain Shipper and the Law.

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$1.25.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,  
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago Ill.

## HAY WANTED.



**PEERLESS OYSTER SHELL  
FOR POULTRY** Peerless Oyster Co.

1507 Russell St., Baltimore, Md

Made from FRESH SHELLS Only

## KEEP POSTED

### GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator..... Post Office.....

State.....

## Field and Grass Seed Trade Directory

### ATCHISON, KANS.

Mangelsdorf Seed Co., The, wholesale seeds

### BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

### BUFFALO, N. Y.

Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., wholesale seeds.

### CHICAGO, ILL.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., field seed dealers. Johnson, Inc., J. Oliver, seeds, humus, etc.

### CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

### COBURG, IOWA

McGreer Bros., whlse. seed corn our specialty.

### CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

### COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Ouren Seed Co., wholesale seeds and grain.

### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds. Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seeds.

### LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds. Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.

North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

Tewele Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seeds.

### NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants.

### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro. Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

### ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

### TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds.

Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed.

Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

## Universal Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce the telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4½x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

**Grain Dealers Journal**  
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

I am with the Journal in every way and have read it for twelve years.—I. S. Lambing, Los Angeles, Calif.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

The Mangelsdorf Seed Co.  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa,  
Soudan Grass, Millet, Rape.  
ATCHISON KANSAS

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY  
Buyers **SEEDS** Sellers  
Correspondence Invited Kansas City, Mo.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.  
Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder  
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
First and Victor Streets St. Louis, Missouri

RUDY PATRICK SEED CO.  
BUYERS AND SELLERS  
Alfalfa, Sweet Clover,  
Sudan, Millet and Cane  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.  
BUYERS—SELLERS  
Field and Garden Seeds  
Cincinnati - - - - - Ohio

L. Teweles Seed Co.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
Grass and Field Seeds

J. OLIVER JOHNSON, Inc.  
TURF SPECIALIST  
SEEDS—HUMUS—EQUIPMENT  
1805-17 MILWAUKEE AVE.  
CHICAGO

The Toledo Field Seed Co.  
Clover and Timothy Seed  
Consignments solicited Send us your samples  
TOLEDO, OHIO

KELLOGG  
SEED COMPANY  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN  
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

**BARKEMEYER**  
Grain & Seed Company  
Chicago  
**SEEDS**  
Bag Lots or Car Lots



CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.  
FIELD SEEDS  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Northwestern Grown  
**ALFALFA**  
Minnesota Grown  
**SEED CORN**  
Carlots or Less  
Ask for samples and prices  
**NORTHROP, KING & CO.**  
Seedsmen  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

North American Seed Co.  
WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS  
Milwaukee, Wisc.  
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY."

**HENRY HIRSCH**  
Wholesale Field Seeds  
Clover—Alsike—Timothy—Alfalfa  
Our Specialty  
All Other Field Seeds  
Toledo - - - - - Ohio

OCTOBER CLOVER SEED  
Circular just issued gives summary of  
conditions and trading requirements.  
Sent on request  
Southworth & Co., TOLEDO OHIO  
"Alive Since 1881"

**COURTEEN**  
Seed Company  
Weekly Price List on Request.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA  
Buyers and Sellers  
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

**OUREN SEED CO.**  
Council Bluffs, Iowa  
Buy and Sell Red, White and Alsike  
Clovers, White and Yellow Blossom  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Red Top, Blue  
Grass and all Seed Grains

**LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY**  
Incorporated  
Louisville, Ky.  
Headquarters for  
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS  
BUYERS AND SELLERS  
OF ALL VARIETIES

NUNGERESSER-DICKINSON SEED CO.  
New York, N. Y.  
BUYERS AND SELLERS  
Clover and Grass Seeds

**WHITNEY-ECKSTEIN SEED CO.**  
Wholesale Seed Merchants  
BUFFALO, N. Y.  
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

MINNEAPOLIS SEED CO.  
MINNEAPOLIS MINN.  
We are Buyers and Sellers, —TIMOTHY-CLOVERS-MILLETS  
Grass Seeds and Seed Grains  
Send samples for bids Ask for samples and prices

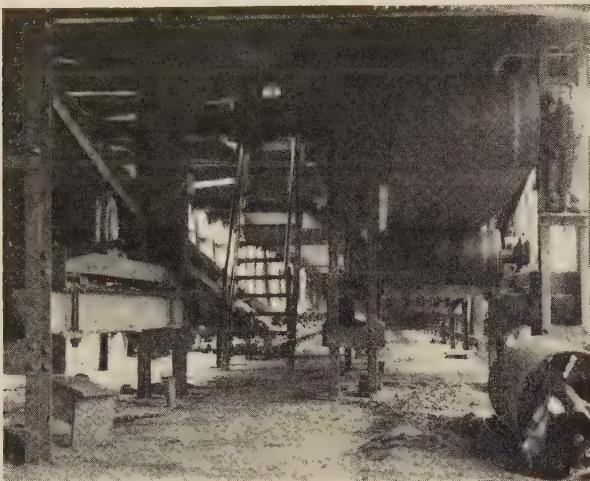
**GRAIN SAMPLE PANS**



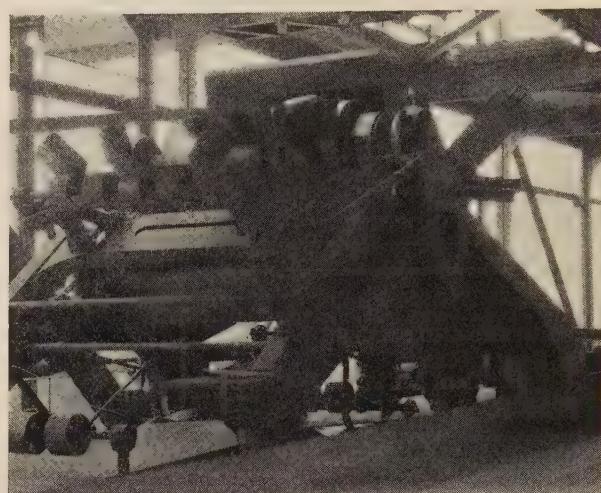
Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities. Seed Size,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$1.65. Grain Size,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00. Send All Orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

When we need anything in this line, we go to the Grain Dealers Journal and thru its advertisements find what we need.—W. S. Duvall, mgr., Hunt-Rigsby Co., Burk Burnett, Tex.

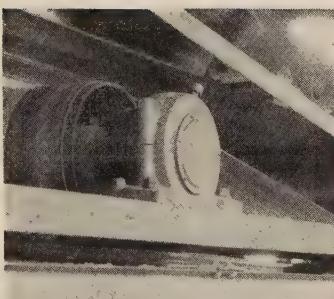


Hyatt equipped head and take-up pulleys built by Dodge Manufacturing Company, Ltd., operating in Windmill Point Elevator Extension No. 2.



Hyatt equipped tripper built by Miller Bros. & Sons Company, operating in Windmill Point Elevator Extension No. 2.

## Four Modern Grain Elevators Equipped With Hyatt Roller Bearings



Hyatt equipped self-aligning ball and socket pillow block designed by John S. Metcalf Company, Ltd.

The John S. Metcalf Company, Ltd., of Montreal, Canada, has selected Hyatt bearings to completely equip the conveying and elevating machinery of the following grain elevators:

Windmill Point Elevator Extension No. 2.  
Montreal Harbour Commissioners Elevator No. 3.  
Vancouver Harbour Commissioners Addition to Elevator No. 1.  
Vancouver Harbour Commissioners Elevator No. 2.

These bearings have been installed on the drive, head, tail, take-up, bend, snub and tripper pulley shafts of all the installations, and are mounted in self-aligning ball and socket pillow blocks.

Hyatt roller bearings are being specified for installations of this character for these reasons:

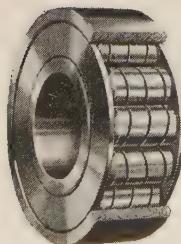
Their durability and true rolling motion is a protection against shutdowns.

Their positive self-oiling action insures cool running bearings that reduce the fire and dust explosion hazard.

Their low power consumption permits of the use of smaller size machinery and increases the life of the belting.

Their construction keeps the lubricant on the bearing surfaces, resulting in infrequent lubricating periods.

The details of these and many other advantages of Hyatt-equipped conveyors will be furnished on request by our engineers.



### HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

NEWARK	DETROIT	CHICAGO	SAN FRANCISCO
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## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MARCH 25, 1924

MANY modern elevators at good stations are offered for sale, so it should be a profitable time to pick up bargains.

SO MUCH has been written and said about the enormous wheat surplus of the United States, the section east of the Rockies may be reduced to a domestic basis, then the McNary-Haugen compulsory pool would have nothing to do.

IOWA newspaper publishers declare that the ownership of an automobile for every four inhabitants in the state is not an evidence of extravagance, but proof of prosperity. Then why the demand for laws to benefit the farmer at the expense of other citizens?

AN ILLINOIS elevator manager was badly injured recently when his clothing caught on a set screw of a rapidly revolving shaft. Projections of this character can be completely covered with a collar so as to reduce the chance of clothes catching. Tin collars do not cost much and they save many limbs and some lives. Try them on your shafts.

THE RAISIN POOL by boosting prices on the consumers has effected such a great increase in the production of raisins, although the California acreage is confined to a small territory, that the unmarketable raisins left over are now seeking a market in a mixture of stock feed. Such an outlet may help the pool temporarily, but it does not seem probable that the cows of the coast will long stand for this diet.

WHEN YOU see a car leaking grain report all the essential facts so that we can carry the information to the shipper in the hope of helping him to collect for his loss.

PREJUDICE and passion never guided any man in the successful solution of a national economic problem, the agitators and political potboilers to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONVICTIONS of the President of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n published elsewhere in this number are clearly stated and convincing. If any of your patrons seem willing that the government shall force them into a gigantic wheat pool, have them read President Gunkelman's address.

NOW THAT BANKS presenting spurious Bs/L are held responsible for their authenticity, all will exercise greater care in scrutinizing the individuals presenting S/O Bs/L and also make an effort to learn from the station agent if the bills are authentic. This will work to the advantage of all honestly disposed persons in the trade, and reduce the risk and losses of receivers.

THE DOCKAGE of flax received at Minneapolis and Duluth last year was surely heavy enough to satisfy the most successful weed grower. When the crop of any section earns such a liberal dockage at nearby terminals, it is time for farmers to stop marketing and go to digging. Entirely too much time, labor and soil are devoted to the production of worthless weed seeds. It has always been very difficult to raise a mortgage with that kind of a crop. Why try?

THE EXPENSIVE experience of Emil Schwalbe, a North Dakota farmer, which was published on page 294 of the Journal for March 10th does not seem to serve as a testimonial letter for those demanding the marketing of grain through a pool. His loss of \$93.60 compares favorably with the individual loss of the dark tobacco growers. How soon will the farmers be willing to profit by the experiences of others and stop playing into the hands of the fakers.

LOANING money to farmers on the security of a crop to be grown and harvested never was a legitimate function of the grain dealer, and with so many banks and new government loan agencies in existence there is less excuse than ever for this unwise practice. The grain dealer no longer is the only man in town who has money; and neither should a country shipper tie himself to a terminal market receiver thru a financing arrangement that prevents him from realizing higher prices elsewhere.

GRAIN SHIPPERS will save their money by confining dealings to members of exchanges, or if consigning to interior points, to members of the Ass'n having arbitration rules. The crook can not get membership in an exchange or, if he slips in, is soon caught in fraudulent tendencies and thrown out forthwith. One of the largest financial failures in recent times was that of a Boston partial payment stock brokerage house, the outstanding fact in its history being that it never had any exchange membership.

SEED CORN which will germinate is so scarce in most of the corn surplus states grain dealers owe it to themselves to make every effort to assist their farmer patrons to obtain good seed which will germinate and mature early enough to escape Jack Frost.

CORN CONTAINS so much moisture that shippers hesitate to bill it to distant points fearing that it will spoil before reaching destination. The corn handler who has a good drier is in an advantageous position to handle damp corn safely and profitably.

RADIO FANS need to safeguard their aerial wires lest they come in contact with wires carrying a high current. Nearly every week word reaches us to the effect that someone has been electrocuted by a short circuit so formed. Keep your aerials as far as possible from live wires.

LEAKY ROOFS according to information contributed to our department of "Grain Carriers" this number, are to blame for some heavy losses suffered by shippers recently. The grain may be perfectly cool, but unless the roof and sides turn water the grain contained is sure to be badly damaged during rainy or snow melting days.

EXPOSURES of pooling failures in the press will not be prevented by the suit for \$50,000 damages started by the most sapient of pool promoters against the Star Publishing Co., of Saskatoon, Sask., for having charged him with being "dishonest, dishonorable, deceitful and unfaithful." The promoter has been going so fast that his unsound enterprises have not caught up with him. As soon as they bear their rotten fruit, such as the dark tobacco receivership, the promoter will be so busy explaining away their failures that he will have no time to sue anybody.

THE DANGER of using a wagon dump which is not known to be in perfect working condition was emphasized recently when a team of horses plunged into the dump of the Farmers Grain Co. at Paxton, Ill. It was very difficult to get the horses out of the dump and it will be still more difficult to remove the fear from the driver that his team will go down the next time he drives onto a dump. It can generally be considered good economy to take the precaution to turn away grain when the dumps are not known to be in perfect working condition.

THE PACKERS were required by the government under the Packers and Stockyards Act to abandon the ownership of stockyards, the theory of the lawmakers, egged on by the farm agitators, being that the producers of live stock should own the yards. The present owners of the yards are willing to comply with the law, but the department of justice is unable to persuade the cattlemen to buy the yards, so that the law can not be enforced. It never was the legitimate business of the farmer to operate packing houses and stockyards. His activities in this line should be limited to killing a beef or dressing a hog on his own place. Neither has the farmer any call to go into the flour milling or grain exporting business.

## The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

POTATO WAREHOUSES will be licensed under the U. S. Warehouse Act if the Dept. of Agri. can secure the co-operation of the potato dealers. Hearings were held last month at a number of points in the hope of saddling another unnecessary expense upon the growers of potatoes. The bureaucrats desire for place and power is insatiable.

WHEN THE fire occurs it would seem perfectly natural and surely it is right that the property owner should make every effort to push cars loaded with grain away from the burning elevator. Notwithstanding he is fully insured he is interested in saving as much from the flames as is possible. Permitting twelve cars loaded with grain to burn proves that some one lost his head.

THE LOUD shouters who have been demanding a dollar a bushel for corn and threatening to nail every corn crib shut until that price was paid in the market do not seem to have much influence on the market. The growers of too many districts are perfectly satisfied with existing prices for corn so do not rush to join the price boosting campaign of the agitators.

STARTING GASOLINE engines in a cold place is occasionally quite difficult, yet careful men have done this for years without injury or distressing experience. Recently a mill owner at Sharon, Tenn., attempted to start his gasoline engine when his clothing caught in the machinery. His skull was fractured and his right arm badly mangled. Care and caution are splendid preventatives of such accidents.

THAT NATIONAL nuisance, the Federal Trade Commission has once again been pushed back into the cavern of uselessness by the U. S. Supreme Court which on the 17th inst. decided against the commission and declared it has no authority to make unlimited inspection of the books, papers and correspondence of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Inasmuch as this meddlesome commission has accomplished absolutely nothing since it was established, it would seem time that the bureaucrats making up its large force should be fired and instructed to go home and go to work. Up to the present writing the commission has not accomplished one thing that entitles it to a place on the government's payroll.

MEETINGS HELD recently "to organize a terminal marketing agency in an effort to eliminate commissions" bear convincing evidence that a lot of men in the grain business have not a clear understanding of conditions existing today in most of the grain terminals. Few receiving firms are making expenses. In fact, many of them have suffered such heavy losses that they have been compelled to reduce their working force materially. It will not be different with a new firm even though the stockholders are made up of real shippers. The expense of operation will be there just the same and the revenue derived from marketing grain of its territory will be divided once again. The small volume of shipments coming to the terminals does not justify any more receivers.

THE FARM RESERVES of grain from the last crop indicate that somebody is going to have considerable grain to handle before the 1924 crop starts to move. Of course the pessimist will doubt it, but the government's figures give every encouragement for some business.

ONE of the sanest emanations from any government agency is the report by the Department of Commerce on world trade in agricultural products, published in part elsewhere in this number of the Journal. It shows that the cure for the evils the wheat growers complain of lies in their own hands, rather than in legislation.

PRUNE growers are getting wise. The new Board of Directors of the Walla Walla Valley Prune Growers Co-operative Ass'n have decided not to function as a sales organization. Last year the Ass'n paid out \$800,000 for freight and \$200,000 for packing and sold the prunes for \$1,000,000 leaving the growers nothing unless the Ass'n can collect about \$47,000 in claims against the railroads.

WAREHOUSEMEN in Washington, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Washington in Arnold v. Peasley, are liable to the holder of a warehouse receipt that is negotiable on the face of it when the grain was covered by a crop mortgage duly recorded. The court admits that this "places a great burden on warehousemen" and their only remedy is to refuse to take in mortgaged grain, or to issue a non-negotiable receipt therefor, as the Warehouse Act does not permit warehousemen to insert in a negotiable receipt a provision that the goods are held subject to a prior mortgage.

IF YOUR ELEVATOR was struck by lightning 636 times in fifteen years you would put up the best lightning rods obtainable, anything to protect your property from destruction. That is just the experience of the Associated Flour Mill & Grain Elevator Mutual Insurance companies as is clearly recited on page 382 of this number. These companies have long been interested in a great many different properties and during the last fifteen years they have not sustained a single loss on a property that was rodded in keeping with the standard requirements. No man who wants to protect his property from this danger can afford to continue without rods.

THE DECISION of the Supreme Court of Kansas against the requirement in association rules that a buyer be compelled to buy in a defaulted contract in order to establish his loss, published in full on page 297 of Mar. 10 number, is not so much a decision against the trade rules as a caution to litigants and arbitration com'ites not to rule arbitrarily. Altho Rule No. 7 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n does so provide for the definite establishment of loss the situation is simplified for arbitration com'ites under Rule No. 30 giving the buyer the privilege of establishing the fair market value in some other way than by buying in. If there is no arbitration and a buyer stands on his legal rights under this decision he can collect damages without buying in as specified in the contract.

THE GREAT NUMBER of reports reaching us from time to time regarding the improvements being made in country elevators, especially along the line of feed grinding equipment with large power, shows conclusively that country grain elevator operators are taking heart again and preparing to do more business.

IN RECEIVERSHIP proceedings at Indianapolis Mar. 7 the assets of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., were declared by the receiver to amount to the magnificent sum of \$1,294, of which \$449.43 was real cash. How low are the mighty fallen! No wonder the present Lowden wheat marketing pool has a bill in Congress appropriating \$10,000,000 of Uncle Sam's money to pay organization expenses of poolers, the Indiana receiver of the U. S. G. G., Inc., reporting that the notes of \$10 each given by farmers as dues are uncollectible.

KANSAS' Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture are considering co-operation between the two departments in gathering and publishing statistics on the crops. If the results achieved by this co-operation in Michigan, Missouri, Indiana and some other states are a guide it is inadvisable for the states to surrender their present system. Before the federal government co-operated with Michigan the reports always were available by the 7th of each month. Intrusion of the federal government has delayed the publication of the state results until the 12th and 13th of the month. The federal co-operation also has delayed the Missouri and Oklahoma state reports three to five days. The federal department prefers to collect its information as of the first day of the month, whereas the Kansas state department has made its service more valuable by timing its reports to the critical stages of the crop.

CONCRETE ELEVATORS are not the only kind that fail and their failure is not due to the fact that they are built of concrete, but to the fact that they are not properly constructed or else the design was defective. A reinforced concrete elevator is in itself so much stronger than wood or tile that it is but natural to expect it to outlast time itself, but experience proves that many poorly constructed concrete elevators have failed. The percentage however is very small compared to the percentage of concrete elevators which are still giving perfect service. The number of wood elevators which fail every year is larger than of any other class, probably because the erection of many of these plants is constructed to crossroad barn builders who have had no experience in this line of construction and have no understanding of the different stresses to which a grain storehouse is subjected. In order to make sure of securing a strong elevator the cautious grain dealer always insists upon complete working plans and specifications in advance of letting the contract, and some go to the trouble to visit and carefully inspect work of their favorite contractor that has been put to the test of time. It is not difficult to obtain a satisfactory elevator, but care and caution will greatly increase the probability of obtaining it.

"AN INTENSIVE market news service is being circulated in Texas by the U. S. Dept. of Agri., co-operating with state agricultural authorities." The average taxpayer knows full well that it is not the proper province of the government to serve any kind of news to citizens. The newspapers and the wire companies do that most thoroughly now. Why the government should insist upon duplicating the service is not clear, but the presumption is that an excessive appropriation permits the employment of a lot of idle bureaucrats.

THE INDEX NUMBER of average wholesale prices according to Irving Fisher dropped from 150.7 on Mar. 15 to 149.2 on Mar. 22, and if the McNary-Haugen bill had been working the government would have been forced to mark down the price of wheat accordingly, regardless of the dissatisfaction of the growers. The index is now the lowest in nearly two years and at the rate it has traveled downward during the past 6 weeks will get to pre-war level by Mar. 1, 1925, making the McNary-Haugen law useless.

THE GRAIN GROWERS of the Northwest are having the dirty condition of their grain as it comes from the threshing machine impressed upon them in a most emphatic way. Machinery has been sent about by the Dept. of Agri. so as to conduct cleaning tests of farmers grain and give them conclusive proof that heavy dockage is fully justified by the foreign material contained in the grain they take to market. While every thresherman would make more of an effort to remove foreign matter if the farmer insisted upon it, it does not seem necessary that every farm should be equipped with cleaning apparatus. If the thresherman can not get the grain clean enough to escape heavy dockage, then it should be cleaned at the country elevator. The freight on the dockage would surely be saved and the price of the cleaned grain should be increased sufficiently to more than pay for the expense of cleaning. If the experiments being conducted by the representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will convince the farmers that the screenings should be removed before shipment then the country elevator men should quickly equip their houses to clean it and turn the screenings back to the growers. Accepting dirt and screenings as wheat and paying wheat prices for it not only encourages the farmer to leave the foreign matter in his wheat, but also makes him willing to pay the thresherman for threshing the foul stuff.

FEW ELEVATOR operators have ever profited as the direct result of engaging in an overbidding contest with nearby competitors. Farmers' elevators are in no better position to indulge in these expensive contests than anyone else, as many have learned to their great cost during recent years. Two farmers' elevators in an Iowa town recently sold out to the same dealer because the sale of their elevators left the stockholders free to market their grain wherever suited their convenience. A three cornered fight among farmers' elevators at adjacent stations in Hoosierdom has so far profited no one but the individual growers who had grain to sell. Obtaining business by cut-throat methods seldom brings permanent profit to any dealer.

DAMAGES are based on destination value regardless of the contentions of railroad claim agents who are trying to beat shippers out of their just dues. One railroad, the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, for a difference of only \$4.83, fought a shipper clear to the Supreme Court of Mississippi, which on Feb. 4, 1924, decided that the measure of damages on 90 12-lb. sacks of flour out of a carload of 2,720 was \$63.56, rather than the invoice value of \$58.73. The precedent cited by the Mississippi court was the McCaull-Dinsmore decision of the United States Supreme Court. Shippers who weakly compromise their just claims on invoice value are encouraging the railroad claim departments in their unfair tactics and throwing away money that is rightly theirs.

YES! But have you written your representatives in Congress *today* to defeat the McNary-Haugen bill? Some people succeed in keeping their body in a healthful condition by daily exercise, and just now the sending of daily protests to representatives in Congress against this forcing of the government into the grain business seems necessary. The use of telegrams and getting your Congressman out of bed at 3 A. M. will also help to impress him with the fact that you are dead in earnest about the matter and really feel that the government should not squander four hundred million dollars in monopolizing the grain business. Don't be satisfied with one letter, send a dozen. Don't permit your representatives to believe you are offering just a half-hearted opposition. Protest daily, vigorously and persistently. Socialistic ventures by the Russian government do not seem to be meeting with the full approval of the people, and we know full well that they will not meet with the approval of the people of the United States, so why squander any money giving the system a trial?

## Wheat Duty Increase a Boomerang?

The increase in the duty on wheat from 30 cents to 42 cents per bushel as announced by the President Mar. 7 seems to have had an effect the opposite from that intended.

As shown by the chart of market fluctuations in the Journal for Mar. 10, page 298, the price of May wheat worked upward from \$1.09½ on Feb. 15 to \$1.12½ on Mar. 5 a few days before the announcement. Winnipeg May future advanced from \$1.02½ to \$1.03½ in the same time. In other words the difference between Winnipeg and Chicago increased from 7½ to 9 cents per bushel. This gain of 1½ cents per bushel can be ascribed to the imposition of the higher duty; and if the United States were an importing country producing no surplus for export the grain gain might have been expected to increase until Chicago got to 20 cents above Winnipeg.

On the contrary, prices in the United States slumped the week after the duty was raised, and have been going down ever since. On Mar. 24 Chicago May wheat touched \$1.02½, the lowest of the year, Winnipeg May selling down at the same time to 98½, so that now the farmers in the United States are worse off than they were before the duty was raised, the Chicago premium over Winnipeg now being only 4 cents where formerly it was 7 to 9 cents.

Hitherto the flour millers have been strong enough in Congress to protect themselves from adverse legislation. When the government took control of wheat prices during the war the millers were allowed a profit of 25 cents per barrel, which took care of the smallest mill with the largest operating cost per barrel. Now the farm bloc in Congress cut the ground from under the feet of the millers by cutting the tariff on millfeed 50 per cent. As millers in the United States have been looking to the sale of the by-products to pay part of the cost of milling, the cheapening of bran and middlings forces them to ask more for the wheat flour to come out whole and the flour trade has been dull and slow since the duty was raised on wheat, their raw material.

While the United States produces so great a surplus of wheat the import duty can have no effect other than to injuriously hamper trade along the border.

Imports of wheat from Canada into the principal northern border ports during the week ending Mar. 15 were 262,761 bushels, duty paid, for consumption, against 292,448 bushels for the week ending Mar. 8 before the duty was raised. The slump in the price of domestic wheat during the past week works still more against further importations of Canadian wheat.

The announcement having been made Mar. 7 the duty should be effective Apr. 7.

## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. B. & Q. 98820 passed thru Bethany, Mo., on Mar. 4, leaking grain at end of car.—Bethany Mill & Elevator Co., Bethany, Mo.

A. T. & S. F. 25543 passed south thru Barnes-ton, Neb., Feb. 19, leaking oats at end door.—L. M. Hicks, Root Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

C., C. & St. L. 46502 passed thru Richville, Mich., Feb. 2 leaking wheat at side of car. No chance to repair.—Richard Hoerlein.

C. M. & St. P. 502465 passed thru Hartley Ia., Nov. 29, eastbound, leaking oats freely at drawbar.—Pavik Grain Co.

WHAT signifies WISHING and HOPING for better times!

We may make these times better, if we bestir ourselves.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

## Asked— Answered

[Readers who fall to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Soy Beans and Bean Products?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Is there any book published giving full information in regard to soy beans, especially the manufacture of soy bean products?—A. D. Behymer, Celina, O.

**Ans.:** One of the latest and most comprehensive books is "The Soybean," by Piper and Morse, published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, price \$4.

The soy bean promises to have a great future in the United States as the population grows and makes greater demands on the soil for foodstuffs. The beans are made into a milk, which in turn is made into cheese, and this cheese contains the same protein value as meat without the poisonous products of meat, and at the same time is 95 per cent digestible in the human alimentary tract.

Americans are slow to eat the soy bean products directly. More progress is being made in the United States by manufacturers who are using the soy bean as a raw material base for foods ready to eat. A milk chocolate with the soy bean as a base is now being successfully sold to the public on a large scale in the United States and Canada.

### Bank's Responsibility for Bs/L?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* In the Journal of Feb. 25, under Asked-Answered Department, is a statement regarding the responsibility of banks for forged Bs/L.

This is a subject of interest to all grain shippers and consignees, and we will appreciate it very much if the Journal will advise us where we can obtain a complete citation of the case when the decision of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma was given, also full information regarding the United States Court decision in the Richter case.—Sigmund Rothschild Co., Houston, Tex.

**Ans.:** Nothing additional can be obtained relative to the decision of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, since the decision was printed verbatim in full on page 33 of Jan. 10 Journal, with the citation, Vol. 220 Pacific Reporter, page 340. This is final, as the Supreme Court of the United States already has held the Act of Congress of Aug. 29, 1916, to be constitutional.

The decision by the United States Court, based on the same law, in the Richter case, reported briefly on page 165 of Feb. 10 number, will be published in the Journal again with the legal points stated as soon as officially given out. As it has not yet appeared in the law reports no citation can be given.

### The Rag Doll Tester.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Some years ago what is known as the rag doll system of testing seed for germination was given much publicity. Where could we secure a few of these "rag dolls"?—Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Ans.:** At the time these testers had their greatest vogue they were supplied in the form of printed strips of cloth; but there are none of them being printed at the present time.

Bert Ball, director of plans of the National Crop Improvement Com'ite, gives the following instructions: Take a strip of muslin such as usually used for flour sacks, the size does not matter so much but would suggest that it be made thirty-six inches long or whatever the width of the goods, by about twelve inches wide. Mark a line longways down the center and then cross marks about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart, numbering the spaces and keeping a corresponding number on the ear; take five kernels from each ear in a spiral, being careful not to injure the chit, and place in the space having the same number as the ear; wet the cloth; lay it out flat; place the kernel as indicated; fold over the long side top and bottom, covering the kernels in the middle; beginning at one end carefully roll the folded cloth so that the kernels are not disturbed; tear a strip of the same kind of cloth to act as a wick; insert the wick in the roll something like a big firecracker.

You can make as many of these testers as is required. Then wrap them all together in a wet towel; place them on a box allowing the end of all wicks to be in a bowl of water. Be sure that they do not dry out or freeze. Keep damp and warm for five or six days, then you can carefully open them and identify the ears which are strong, weak or dead.

A bulletin "Testing Seed Corn" has just been published by Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., as prepared by G. N. Hoffer and A. T. Waincko, giving the improved rag doll method.

### Officers of Mill and Elevator Field Men's Ass'n?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Will the Journal please state who are the officers of the Mill and Elevator Field Men's Ass'n?—Harold Hayes, New London, Ia.

**Ans.:** This organization is fathered by the elevator and mill mutual fire insurance companies. The pres. is H. B. Carson of the Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Des Moines, Ia.; sec'y, H. C. Lee, 230 East Ohio street, Chicago, Ill., and treas., O. D. Tellenberger, Alton, Ill.

### What Is Merchantable Corn?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Having read in a government crop report a statement with regard to the amount of corn that was unmerchantable I asked an official what was meant by the term and was surprised to learn that the officials did not know what it meant.

The nearest definition I could get was that it was applied to corn that in the opinion of the numerous agents and correspondents of the Department of Agriculture was "unmerchantable". Has the word any well understood meaning?—W. G. Bailey.

**Ans.:** In commerce and the grain trade the word has no meaning of a definiteness to compare with the usual exact phrases employed in the grain business.

The word is imported from legal phraseology, in which it has a definite meaning. "Merchantable," in law, means a quality of a commodity which is readily salable, a grade that is commonly dealt in and quoted. Fresh fish may spoil quickly but are merchantable; while corn that is in a heating condition is unmerchantable, because its value is diminishing. Altho the fish are perishable they are commonly kept on ice and bot and sold that way; but grain is not kept in cold storage and if too soft or wet to keep at ordinary temperature must be described as "unmerchantable."

### Seed Warranty?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Will the Journal advise me if there is any law governing the sale of seeds sold under a certain name or brand? I recently bought some seed under the name of Coleman's Evergreen and the party wants to deliver me an entirely different variety, which, of course, I do not want. Is there any law prohibiting the misnaming of seeds?—W. J. Madden, Hays City, Kan.

**Ans.:** The various states have laws against misbranding of seeds, but this does not prevent a seller from breaching his contract, the buyer's remedy being a civil suit for damages.

The buyer is protected by his contract and seller must deliver the variety called for. If seller states definitely he can not and will not supply the kind specified buyer can go into the market and buy the kind contracted for and hold seller for the difference. This applies in the case of an express warranty. If the buyer ordered Coleman's Evergreen and seller shipped him something else, without having given an express warranty, seller could not be held for damages, being protected by the disclaimer printed by all seed dealers on their letterheads. The Supreme Court of California on Jan. 30, 1924, decided that a buyer could not collect damages even if he were ignorant of the practice of seed dealers in disclaiming responsibility. In this case the buyer got judgment in the lower court for \$4,000 because Green's celery seed turned out to be something else, but the higher court reversed this, holding that the buyer ought to have known that seed dealers guarantee nothing.

THE COUNCIL of the Peoples Commissariat of the Soviet Union of Russia intend introducing a special export tax on grain in order to meet the expenses connected with the construction of a new railway line to the ports, reports the Ost Express. Maize, oats, barley and oilcake will be taxed six gold kopecks per  $220\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. and 15 gold kopecks for all other kinds of grain.

### A Sapiro Pool On the Rocks.

When Aaron Sapiro was in Winnipeg, Canada, a few weeks ago, he spoke enthusiastically on what had been accomplished by pooling for the tobacco growers of Kentucky. He was well paid for organizing one of these tobacco pools; but he had hardly done bragging about it when news of the failure of the pool began to leak out.

A letter of complaint was addressed Mar. 10 by the Christian County local to the president and board of directors of the Dark Tobacco Growers Cooperative Ass'n at Hopkinsville, Ky., giving the results of the work of a special com'ite that had been endeavoring to find what was wrong with the pool. The com'ite said:

This committee realizes that the deplorable financial condition of the farmers in the District is not due solely to the Association, and the manner in which it has been conducted. But we do think that the members are in much more deplorable condition than the farmers who are not members.

The non-member can sell his entire crop at the market, collect the proceeds, pay all of his debts, or make a substantial payment thereon, and, in this way, re-establish his credit, and make a crop.

The member on the other hand, delivers his tobacco and receives in cash such a small per cent of the market value thereof, that he cannot liquidate his debts, or reduce them will not be able to make a full crop this year.

For these reasons, as well as for many others, the pledged portion of the crop is gradually growing smaller and smaller, while the unpledged portion is getting larger all the time. Then, too, it costs us so much more to sell our tobacco than it costs the non-member to sell his.

Suppose we take a concrete example to illustrate the above. The loose floor charges 10 cents per 100 pounds plus 3 per cent to sell tobacco. The cost of selling by the Association, in the Dark Fired District is \$1.05 per 100 lbs., plus 60c per 100 lbs. for payment of warehouses, or \$1.65 per 100 lbs., in all. Now say that two farmers each have a crop of 5,000 pounds, worth \$8.00 per 100, on the market—one is a member, the other is not. The member pays for selling his tobacco \$1.65 per 100 ..... \$82.50 The non-member pays 10c per 100, \$5.00 plus 3 per cent, \$12.00, or a total of ..... 17.00

Difference, in favor of non-member ..... \$65.50

It is true the member has coming to him \$30.00 in stock of the warehouse corporation, that may some day be worth 40c on the dollar. The non-member has received all of his money, while the member has received less than one-half of his, and may, or may not, get the balance. And all the time the member is losing interest on his money.

It costs us too much to sell our tobacco. We have too many receiving houses. The overhead, in salaries, law fees, insurance, is enormous, and out of all reason.

With the information before us, we will not criticize the salaries paid to the general manager, and the heads of the departments, but they are not getting results. We do not think this is entirely their fault. We think they have been hampered by having to use assistants and employees, who are unnecessary, and in a vast number of cases, incompetent.

We urge a more economical management. The immediate discontinuance of many useless positions, and a substantial, but intelligent reduction in salaries of assistants and many employees.

We recommend an immediate reduction in the number of receiving stations; that no more than one be retained in any county; that you combine two, or more, counties into one receiving district, in many instances, and wherever practicable.

We recommend that no more new warehouses, or other buildings be erected, and no further real estate be purchased until the permanent success of the Association is proven; and until such success is proven, that no more improvements, alterations, repairs or additions be made to the warehouses, or other buildings, now owned by the Association, except such repairs as are necessary for the preservation of the buildings.

### Receivership.

On Mar. 19 at Hopkinsville officials of the Dark Tobacco Growers Ass'n received formal notification that action is to be instituted seeking to have a receiver appointed.

When the case of T. V. Carter and other defendants in a suit brought by the association is called Mar. 27, application for appointment of a receiver is to be made according to the notification given officials.

John C. Duffy, recently summoned to appear in county court to answer charges that he had

"maliciously circulated false reports" concerning the association, is attorney for the defendant in the Carter case.

The defendant, according to Duffy, will charge the ass'n with "mismanagement, extravagance and failure to fulfil its contract" in the matter of paying a final balance due to grower members on the 1922 crop. These allegations, Duffy added, are to be made the basis for a request for a receiver to take charge of "the property, funds and business of the association."

## Another Pool in Receiver's Hands.

The Idaho Wheat Growers' Ass'n has gone into the hands of the receiver, A. B. Arps of American Falls, Ida., according to Sec'y E. J. Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Ass'n. Mr. Smiley adds: "This ass'n was organized under the Sapiro plan in 1920. The pool settlement for 1921 was on the basis of 69 cents per bu. net to the farmer, compared with 84 cents paid by independent dealers. In 1922 farmers were advanced 70 cents per bu. for No. 1 wheat, which was all that was ever paid. Farmers of that state claim they have lost a million dollars by pooling their wheat with the organization."

## The McNary-Haugen Bill.

By WM. MURPHY.

Shall our ship of state  
Be left to its fate  
To drift and be wrecked on the rocks?  
Shall commerce be stifled,  
The government be rifled  
Through bribing and all kinds of blocs?

Shall men like McNary  
Find the farmer unwary,  
Exchanging his profits for scrip,  
Till some unknown boss  
Just figures his loss  
And tells him it's not worth a whit?

Wheat farmer or ranger,  
Our country's in danger  
If our servants can turn such a trick.  
If they put it over,  
Don't think you're in clover,  
It's a step toward going Bolshevik.

It's a Bolshevik sign,  
When your efforts and mine,  
Are dropped in the same melting pot,  
While the political few,  
Tell us what to do,  
Yes, whether we like or not.

IN SPITE of the London agreement of 1914, receivers will refuse to accept Bs/L containing the new strike clause, according to a cable from the London Corn Trade Ass'n.

## Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4. Mill and Elevator Fieldmen's Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Apr. 17, 18. Western Grain Dealers Ass'n at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

May 9, 10. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Springfield, Ill.

May 14, 15, 16. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Kansas City.

May 20, 21. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma at Oklahoma City, Okla.

May 23, 24. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n at New Braunfels, Tex.

June 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, at Chicago.

June 16, 17. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n at Chicago.

June 18, 20. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago.

July 1, 2, 3. National Hay Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

Sept. 22-23-24. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Cincinnati, O.

## State Regulation of Futures Abolished.

The attempt by the attorney-general of Kansas to put the private wire houses out of business led to one unexpected result. All state laws regulating grain exchanges were declared invalid as conflicting with the federal regulation.

The state asked the court for an order enjoining the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. from operating a commission house at Hutchinson, Kan., and to enjoin the telegraph company from continuing to furnish the leased wire.

The action was predicated on the Statutes of 1899 and 1909, relating to dealing in futures and to bucket shops. Rev. Stat. 1923. § 50-121, the following sections.

The facts found by the lower court were: That these transactions for customers were usually conducted on a margin, altho, where a customer had credit, a margin in the first instance was not always required.

That the defendant's customers were generally persons or corporations engaged in some capacity in the grain business. That some of the trades were in the nature of hedging against wheat actually held by the customer in his line of elevators, or against shipments, and in other instances the transactions were for gain only.

That none of these transactions, or at least substantially much the greater part thereof, were ever completed by delivery, but would be settled or cleaned up by the customers giving an order to defendant to close the trade by buying or selling, as the case might require, which order went thru the same course and was executed by defendant by regular purchase or sale upon the board of trade, and the original transaction would then be closed out or settled in accordance with the board of trade rules made for such purposes.

That probably in no case was an order given by a customer either to buy or sell with the intention or expectation on his part of actual delivery of grain, but his intention usually at all times was to close out by purchase or sale, as the case might be, his order in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board of trade.

That the closing out of a trade was always thru the defendant making the same, and that all of the transactions, both the original order and the closing out of same, were executed by sales or purchases, as the case might be, on the board of trade, whether in Chicago or Kansas City.

The Supreme Court of Kansas in ruling against the state, Jan. 12, 1924, said: Congress constitutionally assumed authority over trading in grain futures because of the relation to and effect upon interstate commerce of that business. Before the grain company may be enjoined from doing business in this state, two conditions must appear from the findings of fact: First, that the grain company has been denied the privilege of trading on contract markets, or is operating wholly outside the field of such privilege; and, second, that it is maintaining a nuisance under the state law. Since the first condition does not exist, the inquiry is ended, because the grain company does not have two masters over its handling of grain futures. Citation of authority would be superfluous.

The state bases its right to an injunction on the finding, that probably in no case was an order given by a customer to the grain company to buy or sell with the intention or expectation on the part of the customer of actual delivery of grain. The argument is that because of this mental attitude the transactions were gambling, the grain company knew, or must have had notice of, the wagering character of the transactions, and so was accessory to them, and going thru the form of executing contracts on the board of trade was mere pretense.

There was evidence to sustain the findings. Leaving at one side the subjects of bona fides and enforceability mentioned and the intention of customers the findings and the evidence on which they are based are conclusive that all transactions were conducted from beginning to end as genuine transactions for legitimate purposes, according to contract market rules. They were transactions affecting interstate commerce regulated by the Grain Futures Act, and it is not for the courts or the Legislature of this state to approve or disapprove contract market rules and practices which are subject to federal supervision.

**Speculators Stabilize the Market.**—There are men who study all the conditions affecting the marketing of grain, and make it their business to seek profit from exercise of their judgment respecting the future price of grain. They are called "speculators," and their operations help to make and stabilize the market price of grain to the farmer, the elevator man, the miller, and all others interested in that price. The Grain Futures Act does not prohibit speculation. It recognizes speculation as lawful, and one of the patent purposes of the act was to protect, as an insurance expedient, that form of speculation known as "hedging."

Speculation is not confined to large operators on boards of trade. The general public speculates, and the act does not prohibit the general public from speculating. The dealings of innumerable suckers bear relation to the market price of grain, which is the burden of the Act. The Act affords them a measure of protection by undertaking to prevent manipulation of the market by large operators, but it was apparently framed in accordance with the views expressed by Mr. Justice Holmes, in the opinion in the case of *Board of Trade v. Christie Grain & Stock Co.* (quoting): "As has appeared, the plaintiff's [Chicago Board of Trade's] chamber of commerce is in the first place a great market where thru its 1,800 members is transacted a large part of the grain and provision business of the world. Of course, in a modern market contracts are not confined to sales for immediate delivery. People will endeavor to forecast the future and to make agreements according to their prophecy. Speculation of this kind by competent men is the self-adjustment of society to the probable. Its value is well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices and providing for periods of want. It is true that the success of the strong induces imitation by the weak, and that incompetent persons bring themselves to ruin by undertaking to speculate in their turn. But legislatures and courts generally have recognized that the natural evolutions of a complex society are to be touched only with a very cautious hand and that such coarse attempts at a remedy for the waste incident to every social function as a simple prohibition and laws to stop its being are harmful and vain." Page 247 of 198 U. S. 25 Sup. Ct. 638.

Congress knew all about the manner in which trading in futures is conducted. The volume is enormously greater than the supply of grain deliverable in satisfaction of contracts, and delivery is affected by offset and ringing:

"A set-off is in legal effect a delivery \* \* \* which is no more wonderful than the enormous disproportion between the currency of the country and contracts for the payment of money, many of which in like manner are set off in clearing houses without any one dreaming that they are not paid, and for the rest of which the same money suffices in succession, the less being needed the more rapid the circulation is." *Board of Trade v. Christie Grain & Stock Co.*, supra, page 250 of 198 U. S., 25 Sup. Ct. 638.

The availability, under board of trade rules, of set-off by purchasing against a sale and selling against a purchase, has become so familiar that, for many persons, actual delivery fades into a legal theory, or vanishes altogether, instead of being a fact actively influencing their minds when dealing. When a miller hedges on the wheat in his mill, or on wheat purchased and under contract of delivery to him, by selling short, he distinctly does not intend to deliver that wheat, because he intends to grind it into flour; and getting down to the naked truth, he does not contemplate buying and delivering any other wheat on his contract of sale. He may know that delivery would be involved if he allowed his short sale to mature, but allowing it to mature does not occur to him. He fully intends, from the beginning, to buy against his hedging contract when the need for insurance is passed. Considered merely in the aspect of relation to interstate commerce, there is no difference between transactions of the miller and transactions of the man who only understands that if he sells short he can buy against the deal, taking the profit or paying the loss.—222 Pac. Rep. 80.

Henry S. Robbins, attorney of the Chicago Board of Trade, was one of counsel defending the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., in this case, the decision in which resulted so favorable to the exchanges.

## Business Must Fight for Existence.

The idea of vote getting as now displayed in Congress is a very serious matter, and it is about time that we all woke up and cleaned out the present crowd of politicians in both parties. Put your shoulder to the wheel; don't be carried away by any political talk. The business world in general has got to a point where it must fight for existence. Congress will pass any kind of radical legislation, but any constructive legislation it tables.—C. A. King & Co.

## Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

### Poolers Active in Alberta.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* The Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., was organized here in Alberta last fall. They claim to have 40 to 45 per cent of the farmers signed up for 5 years on the Sapiro plan, and are putting on another drive the last two weeks of March for more signers.

It is hard to say what the outcome will be, as they will not get a check-up on the first year's business until next July.—Jas. Richardson & Sons, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.

### Philanthropists.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* If rumors of the flour combine and bakers' profits prove true, the wheat farmers will write their congressmen to give the Grain Dealers, Board of Trade members and Millers medals for philanthropy, and start subscriptions to reimburse them for losses they sustained since the war on account of unfavorable legislation. Get bearish on bread, but wheat is low enough.

It is some satisfaction to know, Old Top, that the American farmer is now awake and knows from experience who his friends are. This house cleaning looks like it will be a thorough affair and when it's over at the card party your Uncle Sam will call all flour flushers and make 'em show down. You can imagine what will happen to that Wheat Poolers bunch of organizers with their Blue Sky (5 or 7 year) contract trying to run a bluff with a busted straight open in the middle. Very truly, B. C. Christopher & Co., Tod Sloan, Kansas City, Mo.

### Opposed to Removing Dust by Suction.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* I notice in your March 10th number an article under the heading of "Elevators Made Clean and Safe by Dust Removal," in the fourth paragraph of which the following statement appears:

"The Terminal Elevators Ass'n favors installation of the devices. The Committee of the National Fire Protective Ass'n has adopted the specifications. The Wisconsin Commission has made it the standard for the State. The track and hopper scale department of the State of Minnesota has endorsed its application to the Minneapolis elevators."

From the reading of this we would naturally infer that it was the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission to which reference is made. If so we beg to state that this Commission is unalterably opposed to the installation of the described device or any other similar device which has for its basic feature a suction system. It is true our representatives together with the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce Weighing Department representatives were present at the demonstration which they did not consider a typical test for terminal houses.

Our experience in terminal houses has caused us to reach the conclusions that every movement of grain throughout the house makes dust, and that the greatest amount of dust arises at points where grain is dropped from bins to a pit for mixing or onto a belt for transferring purposes and that this system makes no effort to remedy this trouble.

There is another feature connected with this idea which cannot be lightly thrust aside. For the past fifteen years we do not believe that there has been a session of the Minnesota Legislature where tremendous opposition has not been presented against any system which would permit a suction on the grain before it

is weighed. Whether this state of mind on the part of the agricultural districts is justified or not, it still remains, and the State departments supervising the weighing of grain would be in continuous controversy with the shippers over weights were the installation of such a device permitted.

For this as well as many other reasons we feel justified in the above stand on this subject.—Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, by E. W. Feidler, Chairman.

### Boosting Prices for Grain Artificially Will Not Help.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We have been reading and hearing much recently relative to various bills devised to legislate the prices of farm products upward. We are inclined to believe that the farmer's trouble is not the prices he is obtaining for his products, but rather from the high prices he is forced to pay for labor and manufactured articles.

Before the war a farmer could buy a pair of shoes for \$3.00 and his wheat was selling for 75c per bushel and his corn at 50c per bushel. Now a pair of shoes cost \$8.50 a pair and he is getting 85c a bushel for his wheat and 60c a bushel for his corn. Before the war it took four bushels of wheat or six bushels of corn to pay for one pair of shoes. Today it takes ten bushels of wheat or fourteen bushels of corn to pay for a pair of shoes.

Before the war a good binder could be bought for about \$135.00. Today they cost from \$250.00 to \$275.00. In pre-war days labor could be had at \$25.00 a month, whereas, today the farmer has to pay about \$50.00 for the same labor. In the pre-war days it took fifty bushels of corn to pay a month's labor wage, whereas, today it takes eighty-two bushels of corn. A farmer used to be able to stay over night in town for 75c which included his bed, supper and breakfast, whereas today it would cost him \$2.00.

To our mind the farmer's whole difficulty lies in the fact that the labor he hires and the manufactured articles he is compelled to buy have not come down, but on the other hand are remaining at a war-time figure. This, we think, is due to the immigration law which limits the flow of foreign labor into the country. Until the war came we never found it necessary to restrict immigration so we see no good reason why it should be restricted today. This immigration law is causing a scarcity of labor right now, which is keeping wages at the war-time peak making it practically impossible for the manufacturers to reduce the prices of the articles they make. The solution, we believe, would be to repeal the immigration law and permit foreign labor to flow into the country in a natural way. This would bring down labor, consequently, the manufacturers could lower the prices of their products and the railroads would be able to lower freight rates thus bringing manufactured articles, labor and freight rates into a closer relationship with the prices which the farmer obtains for his products.

Some of the recognized leaders of farmers' organizations declare the real economic trouble with the farmers today is the high cost of production and they think no relief can be hoped for in an attempt to control the world's prices of wheat. If the price was raised ten cents per bushel, production in Russia and other wheat producing sections would be enormously stimulated. Consequently, the world's prices cannot be controlled unless production in all parts of the world can be controlled. So looking at the situation from all angles there appears to us only one solution and that is the repeal of the immigration law.

If you agree with the views set forth, then sit down and write your Senator and Congressmen protesting against any legislation intended to artificially boost prices and urge them to repeal the immigration law so that

foreign labor can flow into the country as it did before the war.—Very truly, Farmers & Producers Elevator Co., W. J. Moon, Sec'y, Denver, Colo.

### Trade Conditions Improving.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Many of our farmers are learning at great cost to them much that they might have learned long ago without cost, had they given consideration to the slogan of our Farm Bureau, "Investigate before investing."

Grain has been handled by country elevator operators for over fifty years and on a narrower margin than anyone can really afford to handle it. The dealers have never taken a fair margin of profit as has been proved frequently by their meager earnings.

Many grain dealers of this section have had pretty tough sledding the last two years, but I am glad to say that conditions are improving and we are looking forward to a brighter future.—E. T. Custenborder & Co., Sidney, O.

### Twins.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We thought perhaps the following series of coincidences might be found interesting to your readers. We do not recollect any similar experience while we have been in the grain business. It concerns N. Y. C. 240479 and S. S. W. 31369, two cars of corn shipped recently from Hobart, Iowa, by the Farmers' Elev. Co.

Both shipped by the same shipper.  
Both arrived in Chicago same day.  
Both graded 4 Yellow Corn.  
Both sold and ordered same day.  
Both sold to same buyer at same price.  
Both unloaded same day at same elevator in Milwaukee.

Both weighed exactly the same (1589.16 bus.).

The shipper drew the same amount against each car and consequently each had the same net credit.—Yours truly, Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago.

### Oklahoma Poolers Getting Tired.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We have had quite a few farmers join the pool, but we find on inquiry that most of the poolers have quit growing wheat or have sold out and quit farming. The balance that can not get away are dissatisfied with the pool.

It costs the wheat growers 14.16 cents a bushel to market their wheat. The old line elevators used to be glad to get 3 cents on the bushel. But prices have gone up and now these fellows pay 14.16 cents per bushel and are willing to fight like a populist or socialist to make others admit it is a good thing. Jack Walton almost bankrupted the state of Oklahoma but there are many who adhere to him as a Moses.

The wheat growers are reported to have a managing board of six \$6,000 men to market their grain. They prove to be expensive luxuries. Then it costs \$10 to join this great institution. They have a powerful organization back of them, with ample funds to carry on. A farmer raises wheat to make money, not to elect some man to office. The difference between 95 cents and 86 cents is hard to get around. That sum should keep a great army of employees on a payroll.—Paul Zobisch, Butler, Okla.

**Montreal, Que.**—The increase of the U. S. wheat import duty to 42c per bushel has not aroused much interest here. It is said that the previous rate was too high and the increase of a few cents will make little difference, tho a slight stimulation of the exports to U. S. from here is expected during the interval before the new rate becomes effective. The 70,000,000 bus. surplus of the U. S. over and above the home requirements must meet Canadian wheat abroad and it is improbable that the American farmer will benefit from the duty increase.

## The Seed Corn Situation.

Country-wide reports from corn growers and dealers in seed corn sound the mournful dirge of a shortage of seed which grow. The spring of 1923 was cold and wet. Much of the planted corn failed to germinate and over half of the crop had to be replanted. Some sections of the country did not complete the replanting until June 1, and the corn got a late start.

Unfavorable corn days after the 15th of August last year sent the grain into the harvesting stage while it was of immature growth. The weather continued unfavorable and the harvested corn had a high moisture content and weakened embryos. Cribbed corn was further damaged by the severe cold of the past winter which froze a large proportion, because of the high moisture content, and ruined it for seeding purposes. As a result most of the seed corn for this spring's planting is of low germination, and an unusually strong demand, the greatest since the year of 1918, has been created for high-test, disease-free corn.

The farmer who is in the habit of selecting his seed from the cribbed corn, will find this year that he has little enough that may be selected. In most parts of the corn belt and corn growing states such seed will test anywhere from 10% to 60%. Corn, carefully selected last fall for seed, is also proving a disappointment.

The fotograf here shown, which was taken by the International Harvester Co., shows how the corn is selected.

No. 1 is a strong, sound ear properly shaped and possessed of kernels of about the same size all the way thru. The kernels will readily find their way thru the planter and few of them will be wasted.

No. 2 is poorly shaped. It tapers too much. The kernels at the tip are too small and shallow; those at the butt too large and deep. They grade unevenly and will not readily work thru the planter.

No. 3 shows an ear with small, flinty kernels that are little larger than pop-corn. They germinate slowly and work thru the planter too fast. It is wise not only to select the corn but also to test it. Particularly this year.

A western seed dealer of high repute says that corn from the same lot varies 20% and 25% in the germination tests. At the markets samples from the same car test everywhere between 70% and 95%. Frequently the shoots, which the seed first produces in a test, are feeble and would be unable to cope with poor soil conditions.

Such reports come from all thru the northern corn states, and the corn-belt proper. Colorado, North Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and several others are complaining that it will be necessary for them to import seed from other states. In a series of 18 township meetings in Peoria county, Illinois, where corn has been studied, 15% to 17% of the early selected seed will not germinate.

Conditions would not be so bad were it not for the proven fact that seed brought from a distance never yields anywhere nearly as good as the home grown product. Government tests made over a period of eight years in 28 different states and several counties of each state proved that in no case the imported samples equaled the home grown seed. Home grown corn in every test outyielded the imported on an average of 20 bushels, or 41%, to the acre, besides being of better quality. Kansas has some seed corn that tests 93% to 98% but it is of a long season variety and unsuited to more northern states. The southern part of Minnesota claims an excellent quality of high test and that surplus is being rapidly sold.

Indiana seems to be the hardest hit and is compelled to purchase a large proportion of the required seed corn from other districts. Illinois claims a shortage of 18% of the requirements. Doubled prices are being paid in New York State for carloads of seed corn testing 80% to 90%.

The weather bureau predicts a long, cold, and wet spring. Such atmospheric conditions will affect the soil. The planted corn, already low in vigor, will have to combat these unfavorable circumstances. Much of it will be unable to stand them and considerable replanting will have to be done.

A large proportion of the certified crops are proving unsatisfactory. Michigan lays claim to unusually skilled corn growers and handlers and a large percentage of the Michigan crop is certified. But it is not up to expectations. The moisture content is high. The seed is immature. Large amounts of it were frozen and the germination tests prove the product mediocre in spite of the careful attention given it by corn specialists.

Most dealers in seed corn are worried about where they are going to secure the supply to meet the demand which they expect to become more frantic as the planting time approaches. Flint of every variety is already off the market. Other varieties of high germination are rapidly disappearing. The prices vary according to the origin and local reputation of the seed. At present they range between \$1.75 and \$3.00 per bushel. And they are continually advancing.

The supply is spotted. There may be a surplus in one county while the next county is begging for seed. It is a good opportunity to "help your neighbor," if you have more than you need, but before offering any seed make sure it will grow.

## Not Attempting to Monopolize Broadcasting.

Before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Com'ite, officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. recently denied the charges that they were seeking a monopoly of the air and asserted that they did not object to the general principles of the White radio bill for federal control of radio activities. They issued the following statement:

"That the American Company has not attempted and does not desire a monopoly of broadcasting.

"That all broadcasting stations must and should operate under regulation and permits from the federal government.

"That the company's policy is to grant rights under its patents for reasonable compensation to all broadcasting stations having proper federal permission."

## Transactions on Different Future Trading Exchanges.

In the U. S. Grain Futures Administration report for February the Chicago Board of Trade is given first place with sales totaling 707,304,000 bus. Chicago Open Board follows with 34,037,000 bus.; Kansas City Board of Trade, 24,694,000 bus.; St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, 9,522,000 bus.; Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, 2,691,000 bus.; Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, 32,083,000 bus.; Duluth Board of Trade, 9,347,000. Total transactions listed in all these markets for the month of February is 819,678,000.

Chicago Board of Trade sales on wheat were 348,099,000, corn 306,626,000, oats 44,443,000, rye 8,136,000; Chicago Open Board wheat 20,721,000, corn 12,662,000, oats 653,000, rye 1,000; Kansas City Board wheat 12,239,000, corn 12,427,000, oats 28,000; St. Louis Merchants' Exchange wheat 4,605,000, corn 4,917,000; Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce wheat 808,000, corn 1,218,000, oats 559,000, rye 106,000; Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce wheat 24,423,000, oats 4,257,000, rye 2,562,000, barley 279,000, flax 562,000; Duluth Board wheat (mostly Durum) 6,219,000, rye 2,236,000, flax 892,000 bus.

Wheat led the totals on all markets of each commodity with 417,114,000 bus. Corn followed with 337,850,000; oats 49,940,000; rye 13,041,000; flax 1,454,000; barley 279,000 bus.

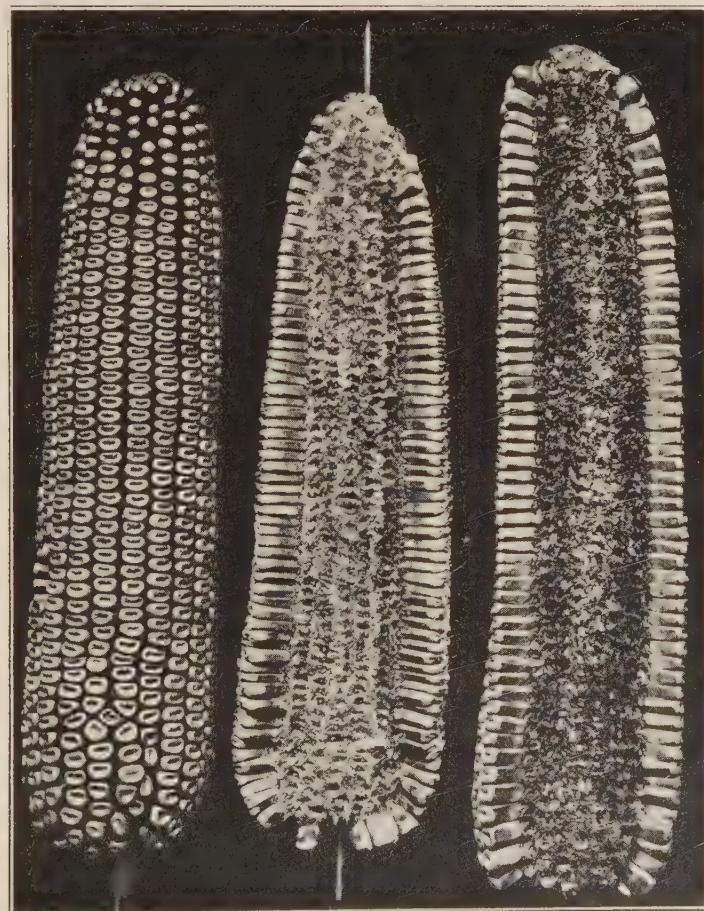


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.  
Selecting Seed Corn.

Fig. 3.

## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

## CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued the final report on the area, yield, quality and value of the field crops of Canada for the year of 1923. The total yield of wheat in Canada for the year 1923 is finally estimated at 474,199,000 bus. from an area of 22,671,864 acres, as compared with 399,786,400 bus. from 22,422,693 acres in 1922 and with 269,233,910 bus. from 20,079,832 acres, the annual averages for the five years 1918-22. The total for 1923 consists of 19,315,000 bus. from 815,706 harvested acres of fall wheat and of 454,884,000 bus. from 21,856,158 sown acres of spring wheat. The total wheat crop of 474,199,000 bus., as now finally estimated, is the largest on record for Canada, and compares with 399,786,400 bus., last year's record crop, and with 393,542,600 bus., the previous record crop of 1915. The average yield per acre for all wheat in 1923 is 21 bus., as compared with 17 1/4 bus. in 1922, and with 13 1/2 bus., the five year average (1918-22), and with 26 bus., the record for 1915. For fall wheat the average yield per acre in 1923 is 23 3/4 bus., against 21 1/4 bus. in 1922 and 22 1/4 bus. the five-year average. For spring wheat the average for 1923 is 20 3/4 bus., as compared with 17 1/2 bus. in 1922 and 13 bus., the five-year average. Oats yielded in 1923 the total of 563,997,500 bus. from 14,387,807 acres, as compared with 491,239,000 bus. from 14,541,229 acres in 1922, and with 453,776,220 bus. from 15,416,527 acres, the five-year average. The total for 1923 is the highest on record, the previous record being 530,709,700 bus. in 1920. The average yield per acre is 39 1/4 bus., as against 33 3/4 bus. in 1922 and 29 1/4 bus. the five-year average. Barley yielded the total of 76,997,800 bus. from 2,784,571 acres, as compared with 71,865,300 bus. from 2,599,520 acres in 1922 and with 65,712,318 bus. from 2,749,165 acres, the five-year average. The average yields per acre were 27 3/4 bus. in 1923, 27 3/4 bus. in 1922, and 24 bus., the five-year average. Flaxseed yielded in 1923 7,139,500 bus. from 629,938 acres, as compared with 5,008,500 bus. from 565,479 acres in 1922 and with 5,729,200 bus. from 937,605 acres, the five-year average. The yield per acre was 11.30 bus. in 1923 as against 8.85 bus. in 1922 and 6.10 bus., the five-year average. For the remaining cereal crops the total yields for 1923 were in bus. as follows, the corresponding totals for 1922 and for the five-year average being shown within brackets: Rye, 23,231,800 (32,373,100; 16,769,372); peas, 2,898,200 (3,170,100; 3,437,576); beans, 1,041,700 (1,303,300; 1,722,096); buckwheat, 9,743,700 (9,701,200; 9,770,400); mixed grains, 29,750,500 (27,707,700; 29,182,780), and corn for husking, 13,608,000 (13,798,000; 14,836,500). The total grain yields in the three Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are finally estimated as follows: Wheat 452,260,000 bus. from 21,665,276 acres (375,194,000 bus., 21,223,448 acres in 1922); oats 391,756,000 bus. from 9,032,821 acres (289,660,000 bus., 8,564,212 acres in 1922); barley 59,778,200 bus. from 2,180,472 acres (53,612,000 bus., 1,983,292 acres in 1922); rye 20,842,000 bus. from 1,303,210 acres (29,429,000 bus., 1,926,117 acres in 1922); flaxseed 7,044,800 bus. from 620,172 acres (4,901,700 bus., 555,043 acres in 1922).—Ernest H. Godfrey, Chief, Division of Agricultural Statistics.

## IDAHO.

Cul de Sac, Ida.—Crops in this vicinity look good.—Tri-State Elevator Co.

## ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 19.—There has been little growing weather during the two weeks' period ending Mar. 15. The extensive snowfall of the second week proved beneficial to wheat. Fall grains and meadows are backward. Some oats have been sown in the southern counties tho for the most part the snow or wet fields have prevented field work. Farm activities have been confined to seed corn testing and preparatory work to spring planting. Winter wheat damage reports have increased. Alfalfa reports indicate a great deal of winter kill.—A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 19.—There has been considerable freezing by night and thawing by day in Illinois, during the past week. Opinions differ greatly on the condition of winter wheat. No field work has been done as yet.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

## IOWA.

Dougherty, Ia., Mar. 15.—Very little grain is being marketed here.—Dougherty Grain Co.

Marion, Ia.—Business is good here. Farmers are feeling better tho indications for spring work are late.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Rock Valley, Ia., Mar. 17.—Corn movement here is over till summer as the corn in the country is being held for feed and higher prices.—Farmers Elevator Co.

## INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 18.—Temperatures for the past two weeks have averaged a trifle above normal. Several snows have added moisture to the soil. Poor weather conditions have prevented field work. Winter wheat and rye are beginning to green and some fields show damage from ice cover. Considerable heaving has occurred in the southern part of this state. Clover has suffered much damage from the severe winter, tho timothy meadows and pastures appear in fair condition.—Geo. C. Bryant, agricultural statistician.

## KANSAS.

Fellsburg, Kan., Mar. 10.—Present prospects for wheat crop are very good.—Fellsburg Co-Operative Equity Exchange.

Sterling, Kan., Mar. 19.—There is a heavy snow here now which will be very beneficial to the wheat crop.—Oline & Atherton.

Oberlin, Kan.—The coming season promises to be good for all interested in the grain trade. Wheat prospects are excellent.—R. L. Dowdall.

Topeka, Kan.—Considerable damage is being done to the 1924 Kansas Wheat crop, according to J. C. Mohler, secy of the state board of agriculture. He says: "It is beginning to look as tho the Hessian fly will be a real menace to considerable wheat in Kansas. While it may be a little early to determine the real damage, several reports have come into the office already indicating some loss of early sown wheat, owing to the Hessian fly. One of the reports received from Marshall county states all the early sown wheat in this county will be a failure, owing to the bad infection of the Hessian fly. Another report from Norton county early sown and volunteer wheat is in bad condition, being literally filled with the eggs of the fly. The later sown wheat, however, is almost free from them."

## MINNESOTA.

Jackson, Minn.—Prospects look favorable for spring crops so far.—Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

## MISSOURI.

Jefferson City, Mo., Mar. 13.—Wheat conditions are 75% compared to 82% last year. Plants have made no growth, and are not even green thruout most of the state, but moisture is plentiful. Some winter kill has occurred in Scott, Cape Girardeau and other counties, as most of the wheat was sown after the fly-free date—Hessian fly are but little noticed yet, and chinch bugs are wintering over in dry grass and cornstalks, but the winter has been against insects. Soil conditions are 86% compared to 92% last year. Spring work has begun in the southern counties, with oat seeding and plowing for corn.—Jewell Mayes, Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

## MONTANA.

Cascade, Mont., Mar. 16.—Winter wheat has come thru fine and conditions for spring seeding are excellent.—Cascade Milling & Elevator Co.

## OHIO.

Middle Point, O., Mar. 15.—The wheat looks good in this territory and also the timothy and clover. Prospects are bright for the farmer and the grain and hay business.—H. G. Pollock, Pollock Grain Co.

## OKLAHOMA.

Piedmont, Okla., Mar. 15.—Crops are all in fine condition here. Wheat acreage is reduced about 20%. Oat acreage is increased about one-half.—Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Mar. 8.—The State Board of Agriculture estimates from the reports of its correspondents that the condition of winter wheat on Mar. 1, was 82% of normal, as compared with a condition of 80% on Dec. 1, last. While the Mar. 1 condition was lower than the Dec. figure, it was expected that a deterioration would occur in the face of severe cold and freezing weather. Moisture is reported as sufficient at present in practically all localities. The four largest producing districts of the State report the highest average for the individual district as 85% and the lowest as 81%. The acreage of wheat this year as reported in a preliminary estimate stands as 3,322,000 acres, or a decrease of 11% over that planted for harvest last year.—J. A. Whitehurst, Pres. Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture.

## OREGON.

Pilot Rock, Ore., Mar. 18.—Growing grain looks fine, winter wheat came thru in fine shape, and the weather is fine for spring seeding of wheat and barley.—Pilot Rock Elevator Co.

## TEXAS.

Muleshoe, Tex., Mar. 13.—Wheat prospects for the coming season are very good, the many of the farmers are planning on increased cotton acreage and the promise of high prices.—Bailey County Elevator Co.

## WISCONSIN.

Bagley, Wis., Mar. 12.—Crops were short last season.—L. H. Kolb.

## Mid-Month Crop Report.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 20.—Farm work, over most of the corn, wheat and oats belt, is generally backward, because of the cold weather and excess of moisture in the ground. Most of the winter wheat belt has lacked snow cover thru a good share of the winter. Repeated freezing and thawing of the ground is common in many wheat areas east of the Mississippi River, resulting in considerable damage. It is too early to estimate accurately wheat losses but indications show somewhat heavier than usual in the states east of the Mississippi River and light in the Plains region. Hessian fly and chinch bugs are appearing in some areas. Wheat is greening up, but need warmer weather, and in many sections, more moisture, to get a good start.

Fall sown oats in southern areas were badly injured by freezes in January and February. Crop production of that commodity will be unusually small. Fall sown barley was hurt by the same conditions in southern areas but is not so seriously damaged. Rye is in good condition on the whole, but is making slow growth.

Preparation of the soil for spring seeding is beginning in areas where conditions permit. Indications are that spring wheat acreage will be reduced, tho there is likely to be an increase of oat and barley acreage in the north Pacific States.

Corn planting has started in the extreme south but unfavorable weather conditions are causing a delay. Seed corn testing is more general than usual thruout the country. There will probably be an increase in the corn acreage over last year.

Market movement of crops is heavy in some sections but generally held up by bad roads.

Clover and alfalfa have been severely damaged by later winter frosts and prospects are generally poor. Hay reserves are heavy in some sections and light in others.

There is a scarcity of farm labor in many sections, but the farmers are adjusting themselves to the situation and getting along with as little help as possible. The present demand is almost down to the supply, tho spring activities will cause a sometimes serious scarcity to be felt in many places.—W. F. Callander, statistician in charge, bureau of agricultural economics.

## Milling in South Africa.

Grain milling has come to the fore in South Africa and is now one of that country's leading industries. An increase of over 150 mills has taken place since 1915 and has brot the number of mills operating there to between 700 and 750. Flour from these mills is said to compare favorably with that produced in other mills. South African wheat is used to make the cheaper grades, Australian wheat for the medium and better grades, and Canadian or American wheat for the best grades which are sold in competition with American flour in that country.

# Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Cul de Sac, Ida.—Grain movement is slow here.—Tri-State Elevator Co.

Churubusco, Ind.—Movement of corn has been very heavy at this point.—Mayer Grain Co.

Detroit, Mich.—Grain movement toward Detroit is rather light.—Commercial Milling Co.

Piedmont, Okla.—Grain movement from farms is very good.—Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co.

Middle Point, O.—We are expecting a large movement of grain in this territory.—Pollock Grain Co.

Bagley, Wis.—Farmers in this section are buying on account of last season's short crops.—L. H. Kolb.

Marion, Ia.—Roads here are very bad. There is a big demand for corn and oats.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Jackson, Minn.—Most of the corn that is left here is being fed to the hogs.—Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill.—Illinois road conditions are bad, delaying hauling. Some corn is still in the fields.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Pilot Rock, Ore.—There has been 200 cars of grain shipped out of here this year and about 150,000 bu. is left on hand at Pilot Rock.—Pilot Rock Elevator Co.

Glencoe, Minn.—Grain receipts have been light on account of lower prices. Most of the corn and oats have been used as feed.—Farmers & Merchants Milling Co.

Muleshoe, Tex.—The grain business is very dull with a short crop and low prices that are causing the farmers to hold what they have.—Bailey County Elevator Co.

Jefferson City, Mo., Mar. 13.—Muddy roads have for some time prevented the marketing of corn and wheat.—Jewell Mayes, Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Los Angeles, Cal.—February grain receipts in carloads at this market were wheat 236, barley 115, corn 209, oats 10, compared with wheat 262, barley 119, corn 97, oats 19 for February, 1923.—M. D. Thiebaud, sec'y.

LeMars, Ia.—There is little movement of grain here. We shipped out 11 cars last month but the sellers were largely renters who intended to move and were compelled to move their grain.—Farmers Elevator Co-operative Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 18.—Because of bad weather and road conditions little corn has moved to market. Farmers are not inclined to sell because of a feeling that there will be a shortage before the next crop. Local demand continues good.—Geo. C. Bryant, agricultural statistician.

Springfield, Ill.—Corn is moving rather light, due to the farm feed requirements and almost impassable roads. Reserves are somewhat above the average and home consumption has exceeded that of last year. Country demand is strong and prices paid are usually higher than that at the terminals. The supply of hay is barely sufficient for a moderate spring.—A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician.

Montreal, Que.—Grain receipts at this market for February included 471,694 bus. wheat, 27,200 bus. corn, 45,286 bus. oats, 86,115 bus. barley, and 44,853 bus. flaxseed; compared with 464-293 wheat, 32,350 corn, 338,671 oats, 109,018 barley, and 27,510 flaxseed, for February, 1923. Shipments are listed at wheat 850, corn 25,271, oats 92,242, flaxseed 57,260 bus. Shipments for February of 1923 were wheat 1,400, corn 9,280, oats 403,071 bus.—J. Stanley Cook, sec'y, Corn Exchange Ass'n.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Mar. 8.—Due to the low quality of the grain and the necessity for feed caused by short production, only 5% of the total has been or will be shipped out of the

counties where grown. Drought cut the crop abnormally last year and as a result possibly only 56% of the total yield was of merchantable quality. The poorest quality of corn was produced in the northeast and east-central districts, in 1922, 83% of the crop was considered merchantable. An average of 92 cents was reported as being received for the 1923 crop on Mar. 1.—J. A. Whitehurst, Pres. Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture.

## Government Report on Farm Reserves.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and field statisticians:

Corn on Farms Mar. 1, 1924, on basis of entire crop, was about 1,153,175,000 bus. or 37.8% of the 1923 crop, against 1,093,306,000 bus. or 37.6% of the 1922 crop on farms Mar. 1, 1923, and 1,305,559,000 bus. or 42.5% of the 1921 crop on farms Mar. 1, 1922; the 10-year average 1912 to 1921 is 37.5%. About 19.6% of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 17.9% of the 1922 crop and 19.2% of the 1921 crop so shipped; the 10-year average is 19.0%. The proportion of the 1923 crop which is merchantable is about 80.6%, against 88.3% of the 1922 crop and 87.5% of the 1921 crop; the 10-year average is 80.1%.

Wheat on Farms Mar. 1, 1924, was about 133,871,000 bus. or 17.0% of the 1923 crop, against 155,474,000 bus. or 17.9% of the 1922 crop on farms Mar. 1, 1923, and 134,253,000 bus. or 16.5% of the 1921 crop on farms Mar. 1, 1922; the 10-year average is 19.2%. About 63.4% of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 67.3% of the 1922 crop and 61.7% of the 1921 crop so shipped; the 10-year average is 58.1%.

Oats on Farms Mar. 1, 1924, was about 44,810,000 bus. or 34.2% of the 1923 crop, against 42,118,000 bus. or 34.6% of the 1922 crop on farms Mar. 1, 1923, and 41,934,000 bus. or 38.2% of the 1921 crop on farms Mar. 1, 1922; the 10-year average is 37.1%. About 24.7% of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 25.0% of the 1922 crop and 23.9% of the 1921 crop so shipped; the 10-year average is 28.9%.

Barley on Farms Mar. 1, 1924, was about 44,844,000 bus. or 22.6% of the 1923 crop, against 42,469,000 bus. or 23.3% of the 1922 crop on farms Mar. 1, 1923, and 42,294,000 bus. or 27.3% of the 1921 crop on farms Mar. 1, 1922; the 10-year average is 24.4%. About 34.6% of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 36.6% of the 1922 crop and 36.0% of the 1921 crop so shipped; the 10-year average is 44.0%.

United States Farm price comparisons for Feb. 15 are corn 76.5 this year, 72.5 last year, 50.3 in 1922, average of 118.7 for 1917-21 and 65.4 for 1912-16; wheat 98.0 this year, 104.4 last year, 107.0 in 1922, average 190.8 for 1917-21 and 98.7 for 1912-16; oats 45.4 this year, 42.4 last year, 34.7 in 1922, average 65.4 for 1917-21 and 43.0 for 1912-16; barley 58.0 this year, 56.2 last year, 47.0 in 1922, average 103.5 for 1917-21 and 63.8 for 1912-16.

Details for important states follow:

### CORN.

State.	Stocks on Farms Mar. 1.					Percentage of crop quality.
	1924.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	
N. Y.	6,140	9,349	11,379	55	75	
N. J.	4,248	4,366	5,664	86	85	
Penn.	24,656	29,761	32,034	81	87	
Del.	2,726	2,612	3,628	86	86	
Md.	11,606	12,070	12,326	79	86	
Va.	24,639	23,512	20,944	83	84	
W. Va.	6,441	7,188	6,441	80	80	
N. C.	28,698	24,224	23,642	83	85	
S. C.	16,335	11,960	16,500	82	85	
Ga.	21,162	24,205	37,087	76	80	
Fla.	3,690	4,014	4,633	77	77	
Ohio	65,542	59,639	62,074	75	87	
Ind.	78,973	70,522	76,432	80	91	
Ill.	138,298	115,837	128,506	81	93	
Mich.	19,195	20,036	24,574	70	83	
Wis.	20,840	29,490	28,270	60	86	
Minn.	49,501	39,392	56,383	88	88	
Iowa	167,794	205,207	215,250	82	97	
Mo.	74,807	60,562	69,494	79	85	
N. D.	6,488	5,792	3,298	74	70	
S. D.	56,618	40,714	51,509	91	93	
Neb.	11,541	62,016	108,021	90	94	
Kan.	34,202	29,517	37,732	84	85	
Ky.	35,146	35,224	33,682	80	83	
Tenn.	32,534	33,948	43,542	80	84	
Ala.	21,555	21,889	29,891	80	81	
Miss.	11,135	21,484	27,977	75	85	
La.	7,164	9,281	14,009	68	78	
Tex.	27,968	34,374	51,784	80	80	
Okla.	7,132	14,400	29,232	60	83	
Ark.	11,321	16,234	23,813	73	83	
Mont.	2,362	1,330	760	74	78	
Colo.	15,272	6,412	6,072	82	83	

U. S. total 1,153,175 1,093,306 1,305,559 80.6 88.3

WHEAT.					
N. Y.	1,795	1,973	2,467	38	42
Penn.	7,058	6,180	5,962	40	42
Md.	1,877	1,717	1,239	60	66
Va.	2,786	2,490	1,909	25	26
N. C.	1,691	1,350	990	7	8
Ohio	11,551	7,782	7,244	53	52
Ind.	6,165	4,628	4,113	64	62
Ill.	9,376	7,760	6,555	70	67
Mich.	3,978	2,865	3,413	49	57
Minn.	4,365	6,546	5,734	65	63
Iowa	3,014	3,455	1,889	64	68
Mo.	6,830	5,435	5,243	62	63
N. D.	10,559	29,122	15,342	69	80
S. D.	5,650	9,203	5,975	74	72
Neb.	5,650	11,369	10,778	68	73
Kan.	10,895	20,886	18,017	72	78
Ky.	99	897	761	18	21
Tenn.	766	673	720	19	20
Tex.	1,146	600	1,457	60	58
Okla.	3,630	2,508	6,152	63	70
Mont.	9,447	10,016	5,683	75	75
Colo.	3,060	3,484	4,183	65	70
Ida.	5,421	3,641	4,312	63	68
Wash.	7,409	3,531	4,660	81	75
Ore.	2,681	1,890	2,790	65	70
Cal.	1,131	918	668	70	72

U. S. total 133,871 155,474 134,253 63.4 67.3

### OATS.

OATS.					
N. Y.	12,444	13,343	9,217	5	4
Penn.	12,893	16,310	14,466	6	7
Ohio	18,829	13,116	13,547	30	27
Ind.	13,634	8,223	17,896	37	33
Ill.	44,583	31,903	46,262	44	45
Mich.	17,603	18,845	10,678	19	23
Wis.	35,028	40,623	23,025	6	10
Minn.	58,237	54,243	40,787	27	28
Iowa	75,111	87,170	70,881	37	41
Mo.	10,350	3,840	15,895	11	10
N. D.	19,773	36,250	20,493	16	15
S. D.	32,118	31,248	26,235	35	33
Neb.	33,230	17,393	35,027	18	18
Kan.	8,032	6,081	13,201	9	5
Tex.	11,290	5,689	6,043	29	22
Okla.	4,560	5,400	12,002	11	20
Mont.	9,772	9,504	6,229	14	10

U. S. total 444,810 421,118 411,934 24.7 25.0

### BARLEY.

BARLEY.					
N. Y.	1,222	1,191	962	6	6
Ohio	639	299	656	23	20
Ill.	1,521	1,401	1,502	26	34
Mich.	684	648	910	10	14
Wis.	3,446	4,124	2,873	12	15
Minn.	6,494	6,497	5,797	35	38
N. D.	5,954	8,739	5,436	34	35
S. D.	6,208	6,079	6,283	50	47
Neb.	2,468	915	2,015	20	8
Kan.	5,581	5,202	5,824	32	20
Okla.	341	175	939	10	7
Mont.	767	805	569	8	6
Colo.	2,179	884	1,866	25	25
Ida.	800	491	668	26	30
Wash.	893	231	618	27	23
Ore.	462	346	493	20	11
Cal.	2,646	2,410	2,673	65	72

U. S. total 44,844 42,469 42,294 34.6 36.6

## A Bad Sign.

Things have reached the point where nothing discourages a farmer more than to pick up a paper and see that the Government is going to do something for him.—Yates Centre (Kan.) News. Before long he may ditch the agitators and grafters and go to work on his own account.

## Wheat Held by Country Mills and Elevators.

Estimates of wheat held by interior mills and elevators (as distinguished from primary markets of large accumulation) on Mar. 1 as reported Mar. 11 by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in bushels (000 omitted).

	1922.	1923.	1924.
N. Y.	1,122	923	897
Penn.	2,270	2,337	2,472
Md.	1,220	710	1,202
Va.	1,226	905	1,027
Ohio	2,130	3,018	3,891
Ind.	1,997	2,298	2,604
Ill.	2,730	3,746	2,993
Mich.	1,384	1,261	1,547
Wisc.	464	231	

# The McNary-Haugen Bill Condemned

From Address of Pres. R. F. Gunkelman before North Dakota Farmers' Elevator Ass'n at Fargo.

A year ago we discussed voluntary pooling of grain. Today we are confronted with involuntary pooling, I refer to legislation now before congress known as the McNary-Haugen bill. I do want to call your attention to some of the high points of this bill and point out to you its dangers and disadvantages not only to the grain trade, but to the farmers as well.

**Camouflage Price Fixing**—Knowing that the country is opposed to price fixing in time of peace the McNary-Haugen bill was written with the intention of camouflaging its price fixing feature. The price to be fixed, under the bill, is a "ratio" price. This ratio price is to be maintained by taking the surplus off of the market and disposing of it in foreign countries on a world level. The scheme is then to increase the tariff on wheat to a point that will keep wheat from foreign countries from coming in over our tariff barrier.

The bill in itself, however, does not provide for this increase in tariff. The bill would establish an agricultural export commission to be composed of the secretaries of agriculture, commerce and treasury, and a chairman of the tariff commission. In addition to these, the export commission is to have three individuals appointed by the president.

**The purpose of the bill** is to enact into law a scheme to have the government buy up the United States exportable wheat surplus or any other surplus of farm products and sell it outside of the country on a world level price in order that prices on wheat and other farm commodities going into domestic consumption may be increased by high tariff on these commodities.

**Farmers Must Stand Loss**—The government is to furnish a \$200,000,000 revolving fund. The loss on the wheat sold in the world market is to be charged against the farmers who are to recoup their losses thru increased prices obtained for domestic grain. The law states that the government is to take no loss or to incur no expense in this connection outside of an initial \$50,000 appropriation for organization expenditures.

**The scheme contemplates** a ratio price to be determined by the secretary of labor. He is to compute 12 average prices, one in respect to every month of the year. These would be based on commodity prices for such corresponding months for the period of 1905 to 1914 inclusive.

The bill is lengthy; it contains 32 pages. It goes into detail concerning organization, salaries, ratio prices, duties of officers, issuance of stock in the corporation in payment of the \$200,000,000 revolving fund. This stock is all the government receives for its investment. The scheme is based on the assumption that all corporation losses must be assumed by the farmers.

The question of collection is covered by the issuance of script which must be tendered by the purchaser and accepted by the farmer in part payment of his products. The bill in its present form covers cotton, pork, lard and wheat, but can be made to include all other farm products.

**Economically Unsound**—The bill is economically unsound. It is complicated, expensive to the administrator and shows that its sponsors know nothing of the export problem and very little in regard to the handling of the farm products. It is indorsed by every radical in congress. It would impose a direct tax of 7c per bushel on wheat as it leaves the farms. This tax would be a certainty for the farmers to meet. The increased prices would be a question. Does the farmer want to pay a 7c tax on every bushel that leaves the farm on the chance that by some economical hocus-pocus it may bring him more money for his wheat or other products?

Taxing a commodity for the purpose of increasing net return is a strange perversion of economic law. With the increase in the tariff on wheat now contemplated, our spring wheat farmers will be greatly benefited. If the proposed McNary-Haugen bill becomes a law, the farmers in this section will be put on the same level as the winter wheat farmers, and the increase in tariff will be of no value to this particular section.

We grow 200,000,000 bushels of wheat for export. In order to market this we will have to meet world competition. If we lower our price, Canada and Argentina, who must move their wheat, will have to lower their price, and until their surplus, naturally of a higher quality and of a greater intrinsic value for flour production, will flow over our tariff barriers and the farmers in this particular section will hold the bag. We will see average lower prices under this bill than we have had so far.

**Would Close Exchanges**—The bill will at once stop future trading. The government will go

into the elevator and milling business, as well as meat packing, cotton ginning and other kindred lines for the handling of the agricultural products. Grain exchanges will be done away with and the most efficient marketing machinery in the world destroyed; credits affected and the whole business structure undermined.

Wheat cannot lift itself by its own bootstraps. It cannot tax itself into higher prices. Those who claim to represent the farmers in congress will do well to observe the workings of economic law in relation to international trade before they hand the wheat grower a certain 7c tax with a phantom reward of a price advance that each man versed in the handling of grain and other farm products knows cannot materialize.

**This bill is paternalism run wild.** The measure is a deliberate attempt to defeat the law of supply and demand by forming a monopoly supposedly for the benefit of producers.

The tremendous expense of such an unwieldy organization alone is sufficient to defeat the purpose sought. Men of necessary ability to guide such a colossal organization could hardly be induced to assume the task in time of peace at the small salaries specified. Hence, incompetent bureaucrats would be at the helm with the usual gross extravagance.

**Means Nationalization**—This measure sets a precedent for the nationalization of all industry. It means compulsory communism for the individualistic American farmer.

You men interested in the grain trade would be unable to protect yourselves by hedging the wheat you buy, as there would be no longer any hedging market. Banks in that case would hesitate to loan money. Grain merchants would in turn be unable to supply you with money.

The losses incurred in the sale of the exportable surplus abroad and the cost of operating the commission and corporation are to be shared by the growers of wheat on a bushel unit basis. If these expenses would be paid, our farmers in this section would be worse off than they are today.

I believe we in North Dakota have had enough experience with the government in business. This bill would, without question, put the United States government into the grain business, for the bureaucratic machine that would be built up under this bill would completely dominate the grain trade until it would drive every elevator out of business.

It would use the taxpayers' money to ad-

vance the cause of state socialism. It impudently flaunts the constitution of the United States and lays the foundation for the socialization of all industry. There is nothing in Communistic Russia that is more subversive of personal liberty or more destructive of the inherent right of a citizen to pursue a legitimate calling.

I believe it is up to you, gentlemen, to study the bill carefully and bring the facts before your farmer members. At the present time the growers of spring wheat are enjoying an advantage over the growers of winter wheat. Spring wheat is practically on an import basis, and with the increased tariff, which will go into effect shortly, the spring wheat farmer will soon begin to get enough more for his product to help take care of the deficit he has faced in the past ten years.

## Buyer Not Required to Accept Erroneous Certificate.

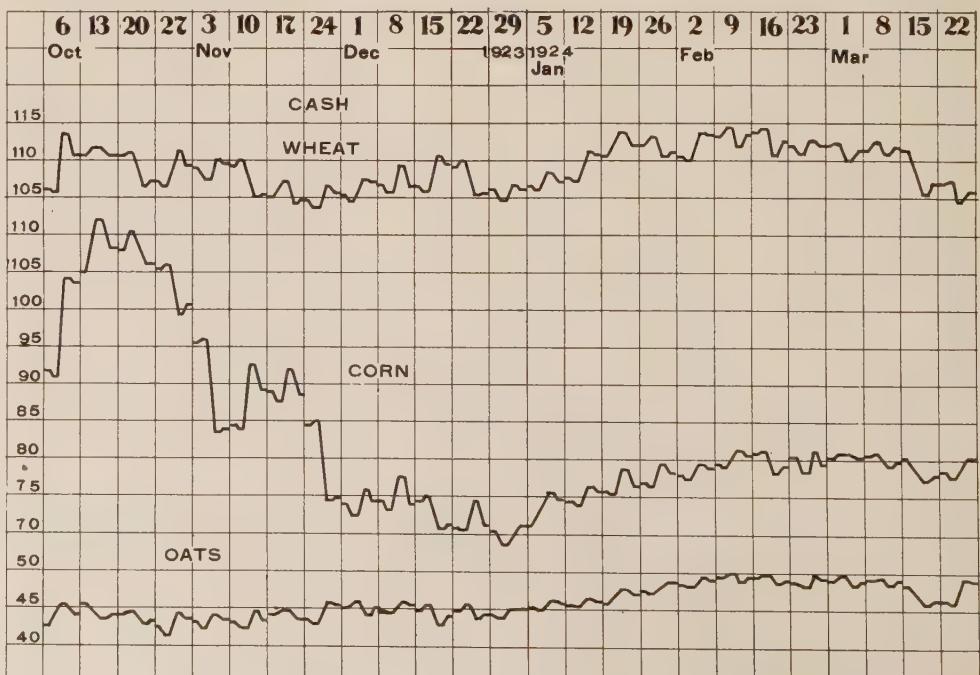
The Van Dusen-Harrington Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., sold three cars of oats to W. F. Jahn & Co., Seattle, Wash., on a contract for clipped oats, Minnesota state inspection and weights to govern.

After paying draft with B/L and inspection certificate for the first car the manager of Jahn & Co. discovered that the certificate did not specify that the oats were clipped; but, having paid the draft, unloaded the oats and had them clipped at an expense of \$90. When drafts for the remaining two cars came in they were refused, as the certificates also failed to show that the oats were clipped. Van Dusen-Harrington's broker, Hamblen, wired Minneapolis and was informed by the company that the oats were in fact clipped and instructed to return the certificates for correction, which he did Mar. 20, receiving the corrected certificates Mar. 28, when \$76 demurrage had accrued, and Van Dusen-Harrington then tendered the corrected certificates but without offering to pay the demurrage. Jahn refused them. Van Dusen-Harrington brot suit and were given judgment for \$275.50, representing the demurrage and the difference in the price under the contract and as resold by sellers to establish damages.

The Supreme Court of Washington on Dec. 11, 1923, reversed this, holding that since Jahn had absolutely refused to accept the oats without promise to wait for corrected certificate

## Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from Oct. 1 to Mar. 22.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.



he could not be required to do so. Jahn's counter claim for \$90, the cost of clipping, was thrown out by the court because he unloaded the oats knowing that the inspection certificate did not describe them as clipped, this amounting to an acceptance. The court ordered the suit dismissed.—321 *Pac. Rep.* 301.

## Asks Pertinent Questions re McNary-Haugen Bill.

America would probably follow in the wake of Russia if the McNary-Haugen export corporation bill were enacted, Congressman Henry T. Rainey, Illinois, declared in a letter to the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n recently.

Congressman Rainey said his letter was in reply to one from the association "demanding" that Illinois congressmen force the bill through. The association's demand, he asserted, was a part of a widespread propaganda intended to intimidate congress.

After pointing to the "socialistic features of the bill," Mr. Rainey declared the Russian Soviets "could not succeed in any measure until they took over the land," a result which in this country would mean "the end of civilization itself."

"Do you not think the Russian experiment with its dead numbering over 7,000,000 ought to dissuade our people from proceeding in that direction? Would we not be proceeding in that direction if we accepted the advice of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n? The flood of communications demanding support of the bill were couched in the same language and expressed doubt that the measure has been studied except by those attempting to force it through by means of the widespread propaganda."

Declaring the revolutionary measure to be "destructive of all our present systems of exchange and marketing," Mr. Rainey said that instead of appeasing farm unrest "it will only increase the farmer's suspicions and distrust of his government and its agencies."

"The bill proposes an issue of 'scrip' which will evidently not be less than \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000. If the bill is made to apply to all commodities enumerated, the issue of scrip may amount to several times that sum. The only thing we know definitely about this issue, as to its face value, is that it will never be worth its face. It will not on its face purport to be legal tender, but it can be passed from hand to hand just as a coupon is passed."

**"Do you think farmers would be satisfied**

with a 'scrip' issue in part payment for their wheat, which will have an indefinite value and which may have no value? The scrip would always have a speculative value and probably would be quoted in bucket shops and that its vague values would have a demoralizing effect on agriculture and commerce generally in the United States."

Assuming that the law would force the government into the packing business, Mr. Rainey declared this probably would involve the spending of billions of dollars in railroad switches, terminals, yards and storage plants and asked the association to inform congressmen how this vast undertaking would be financed. He also questioned the methods of arriving at "ratio" prices, and asked how it would be applied to different sections of the country and to different products not now below the general commodities price. He urged those insisting on rushing the measure through, to tell why rye and certain other commodities were left out of the bill.

Mr. Rainey charged that the bill would create another army of government employees to hamper business; that the ever-growing army of such workers were now preparing to demand higher salaries which must come from the tax-payers' funds; that of the innumerable bills passed at the demand of the farm bloc, it was impossible to point to one that had truly aided the farmer.

**SHERMAN, TEX.**—A. C. Overt, manager of the Diamond Mill & Elevator Co., was recently fined \$25, for selling a sack of flour that weighed 47 lbs. when received by the purchaser. He contends that the flour weighed 48 lbs. when it left the mill and has carried his case to the court of criminal appeals to determine whether the law will take evaporation after the flour leaves the mill into account.

## South African Elevators.

The Cape Town port elevator and 17 large country elevators in South Africa will be completed this year. It is expected that 17 small country elevators will be finished by July and a large portion of the 1924 crop will be handled thru the elevator system, the Minister of Railways and Harbors says.

The Durban and Cape Town elevators will accommodate 72,000 tons and the 34 country elevators will hold 109,200 tons. This makes a total storage capacity of 181,200 tons. The estimated cost of these elevators is about £2,000,000.

## Chicago Market a Leader.

Adolph Gerstenberg, on Mar. 12, delivered an address over the radio from WDAP, from which the following is taken:

The grades for grain as defined by the federal grade act are quickly absorbed but as yet there is no evidence that they give better satisfaction than the former method of grading, which was introduced and developed to the high point of efficiency by the Chicago Board of Trade, and which had given universal satisfaction for over fifty years.

The certificate of inspection issued by the Illinois Grain Inspection Department at Chicago was recognized by every user of grain, and accepted as authoritative by every country importing grain as being a reliable certificate as to quality, and unhesitatingly was accepted by dealers as a valid document as to the quality of grain going forward to complete contracts made on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Our location on the Great Lakes and the wonderful systems of railroads terminating at Chicago should help Chicago to hold that position if the efforts of the membership of the Chicago Board of Trade have support from the members of the Illinois legislature and the citizens of Chicago for the improvement demanded by vessel interests and railroads for economical handling thru the Chicago gateway. Other cities are striving to gain these benefits; they pay deserved compliment to these wonderful benefits by adopting the methods of the Chicago Board of Trade regarding grading of grain, method of handling and protecting the validity of any certificate that they may issue.

The methods of the Chicago Board of Trade encouraged big capital to come here for investment, and the result shows best by calling your attention to the enormous facilities for storage, quick unloading and quick forwarding. These facilities were best proven during the World War, when Uncle Sam called on the loyal members of the Chicago Board of Trade for hurried relief thru quick forwarding and the product was loaded, quickly forwarded by the great railroads to the eastern ports, and ready for delivery before the steamers were ready to take their cargo.

I know where orders for loading were received in Chicago at ten o'clock in the morning, shipment left at six o'clock and was in New York, ready for transfer to the steamer within fifty hours, and the quantity was over 350,000 bus. of corn. Investigate the meat record forwardings and other branches of the Chicago Board of Trade work, and you will be astonished at the wonderful service always performed by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Note the rich production in Illinois and central western states and then compare such with the negligent method of production in the Northwest, where records show that dockage is enormous, in fact it has been shown in cases as high as 37% dock for which freight was paid and bore no money to the producer. Such farming brings dissatisfaction and is the biggest evil in the Northwest and from there come the loudest complaints for the passage of national laws to affect their farm work. Their solution is before them and such, in the gospel of "Self Help" is "Good seed and clean seed." Illinois and central West are solving their problems and are ever ready to benefit by the counsel of the members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

## Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

### MAY WHEAT.

	Mar.											
Chicago	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kansas City	110	109 1/4	106 3/4	106	105 1/4	106 1/4	106 5/8	105 3/4	104 1/2	105	105 1/2	103
St. Louis	103 3/4	103 1/4	100 3/4	99 3/4	99 1/2	100	100 1/4	99 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 3/4	99 3/4
Minneapolis	109 3/4	109 1/4	106 1/2	105 5/8	105 1/2	106 1/4	106 1/2	106	105 1/4	105 3/4	106	103 1/4
Duluth (Durum)	112 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/4	108 5/8	108 1/2	109 3/4	110 1/4	109 3/4	108 3/2	108 3/4	108 3/4	106
Winnipeg	101 1/2	101 1/2	100	99 3/4	99 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/4	100 1/4	99 5/8	100	99 7/8	100 1/4
Milwaukee	101 1/2	109 3/4	106 7/8	106 1/2	106	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	104 7/8	105	105 1/2	103

### MAY CORN.

	Chicago	80 3/4	81 1/4	80 1/2	79 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4	78	77 5/8	78 3/4	78 1/4	79 1/2	77 5/8
Kansas City	75 1/2	75 5/8	75	74 3/8	73 1/2	73 1/4	74 1/8	74	73 7/8	74 3/8	74 1/4	74 7/8	73 3/8
St. Louis	80 3/4	81 1/4	79 3/8	80	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/8	78 3/4	78 1/2	79 1/4	79	80	78 1/2
Milwaukee	80 3/4	81 1/8	80 3/8	79 3/8	78	77 3/8	77 3/8	77 3/8	77 3/8	78 1/4	78 3/8	79 1/2	77 3/8

### MAY OATS.

	Chicago	47 1/2	46 1/4	45 7/8	46	46 1/2	47 1/4	47	46 7/8	47 1/2	47 1/2	47
Kansas City	47 1/2	47	46 1/4	45 3/4	45 1/4	46 5/8	46 3/4	46 5/8	47 1/8	47 1/8	47 1/4	47 1/4
Minneapolis	43 3/4	43 1/4	42 1/8	42 1/2	41 7/8	41 5/8	43 3/8	43	42 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2	48 3/4
Winnipeg	40 1/2	40 1/4	39 7/8	39 3/4	39 7/8	40 1/4	40 3/8	39 7/8	39 3/8	39 1/2	39 3/8	38
Milwaukee	47 1/2	47 1/4	46 1/4	46	46 1/2	47 1/4	46 7/8	46 7/8	46 7/8	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 7/8

### MAY RYE.

	Chicago	71 1/2	71 3/8	68 1/2	66	66 1/4	67 1/2	67 3/8	66 5/8	67 1/4	67 3/8	67 1/2	65 5/8
Kansas City	64	63 3/4	59 5/8	58 1/4	58 7/8	59 3/8	59 1/2	58 3/4	60	60 1/2	60 3/8	60	57 3/4
St. Louis	68	68	64 1/2	62 3/4	62 7/8	64 1/4	63 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	65	62 3/4	62 3/4
Milwaukee	69 3/4	69 3/4	67 1/2	64 7/8	65 1/4	66 5/8	67	66 3/8	65 1/2	66 3/8	66 3/8	65	64 3/4

### MAY BARLEY.

	Minneapolis	65	64 1/2	63 5/8	63 3/8	64	64	64	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 3/4	66 3/4	68 1/4
Winnipeg	62 3/4	62 2 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2	62 7/8	62	61 1/2	62	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 3/4	60 3/4

THE MEXICAN bean beetle, the most destructive insect in the sections where it is found, is spreading north and west from the infested territory in Tennessee and Mississippi and south in Georgia, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agri. Tho the insect appeared later than usual last spring it had achieved its average of destruction by midsummer and many untreated bean plantings were lost. The beetles became restless about the middle of August which may account for their failure to seriously injure later bean plantings.

# Lighting of Elevators

In the installation of a system of electric lighting for the grain elevator consideration must be given to other factors than the mere provision of sufficient light. The location of the lamps just where they are needed will save considerable electric current and help to prevent accidents. A strict adherence to the rules of the underwriters will help to prevent fires.

Locating flush plug receptacles on the lower floor so that cords can be attached for a portable light with which to inspect the elevator boot machinery down in the boot tanks is a wise precaution, as more fires originate here than in any other part of the elevator. Just because it was too difficult to throw a light down into the boot the shafts of boot pulleys have been discovered to be running with all the babbitt metal worn out of the journal boxes. It was also difficult to check up on the lubrication.

In the tunnel ways of the storage annex basement lights should be located about 16 ft. centers. At both head and tail pulleys of conveyor belts strong lights should be located. On the bin floor the lights can be farther apart, depending on the height of the story, say 16 to 20 feet, centers, alongside the belt conveyor. On the bin floor over the storage tanks and over the working house tanks it is best to place flush plug receptacles for inserting connections for portable lamp cords about 100 feet long to drop into the bins. Each receptacle can be made to serve for a radius including about 9 bins.

The regulations of the mutual mill and elevator fire insurance companies provide that extension cords for portable lamps as well as the lamp cords of all drop lights which may be moved from their natural pendant position shall be of "Packinghouse Cord," or other reinforced cord. Ordinary lamp cord is prohibited for this service.

A lamp should be located at each side of the elevator head discharge, except when close together, and on each side of the grain cleaning machines. Each electric motor will require a light and each bay in which there are spouts will need a light.

On the stairs each landing should have a light and in spiral stairways they may be placed about 12 ft. apart, centers. At fire escape doors red lights are desirable, as well as at exit doors to stairs. These should be on a separate circuit so they will burn after other lights are put out of commission.

Lamps of 60 watts are a good size, and when of the Mazda type do not take more current than the ordinary 16 candle power carbon lamp.

**Conduit for wiring** is required by the underwriters in tunnels, boot pits, basements of elevators and receiving houses and in other locations subject to dampness. Conduits should run up leg well or stair and not in the bins where grain will be stored. Power and light conduits usually are too large to permit setting them in the vertical bin walls. Conduit for floor lights can be placed in cement, but it is more satisfactory to use open conduit work. A section of flexible conduit should be installed to allow for the rise and fall of cribbed bins when empty or full.

The purpose of the conduit is to protect the wiring from mechanical injury but at the outlets some provision must be made against ordinary wear. The national code provides that openings in outlet fittings or cabinets shall be equipped with couplings or bushings which will serve to secure the conduit, raceway or armoured cable to the fitting and at the same time protect the wires from abrasion.

A credit of 5 cents per \$100 of insurance is allowed by the insurance companies for

conduit electric wiring, when installed in accordance with the standards established by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau and covering all locations where light is used. This reduction of 5 cents in the rate requires not only that conduit shall be used, but that all the lighting regulations shall be observed, among which are prohibition of the use of series lamps, prohibition of gas filled lamps and prohibition of arc lamps. It has been found that a bulb filled with nitrogen gas becomes so hot that dust thereon may ignite. Gas filled lamps are allowed in offices and power plants.

It is not permissible to take current off a trolley line, nor to let lamp cords lie against wood or metal. Kerosene lamps are allowed, but those burning gasoline are prohibited.

**Sockets of the key type** suspended on ordinary drop cord are among the things to be avoided. This may seem good enough at first, but in the course of time the insulation will crack and the key type of socket will permit accumulation of dust around the switch mechanism, the entrance of the dust and dirt being made easier when the end into which the wires enter has no bushing. When the current is switched on a spark occurs at the point of failure of the insulation and ignites the dust, with the usual serious consequences such as fire and explosion.

The lamps in grain elevators should be grouped so that not more than 660 watts or 12 outlets are connected to any one branch circuit. It is recommended that all lamps be provided with a guard. All portable lamps should consist of guard, keyless socket and handle, all comprising a single unit. The guard should grip the socket, not the bulb. Some guards are made to clamp on the socket and some more elaborate units have the guard screwed on the outside of a hood and globe, the hood and globe giving protection against dust and moisture. These extra globe fixtures are for use in excessively damp and dusty locations such as drier rooms and grain conveyor tunnels.

**Each branch lighting circuit** must be protected by fuses, the purpose being to cut off the current as soon as it begins to flow excessively, as in case of a short circuit. Also the fuse, so-called because it is easily fusible when heated, prevents the current in the branch from getting heavier than the insulation will stand. The capacity of these fuses must not exceed 5 amperes on 220 volt circuits and 10 amperes on 110-volt circuits. Three-wire branch lighting circuits are prohibited, since a fault might subject the lamps to twice normal voltage.

No grain elevator operator who wishes to stay in business continuously will content himself with being guided by the prohibitions only of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau. The regulations are the least that can be made with due regard to safety. The careful operator will go much farther and follow out the recommendations and suggestions also of the Bureau and of the field inspectors of the insurance companies.

THE RECENT embargo against importation of grain into Norway from Baltic ports has been lifted, it is announced by the Norwegian Agricultural Department.

H. R. 5559, by Langley, reported with amendments Feb. 14, appropriates \$360,000 for the free seed distribution by Congressmen. The incorporation of a clause that the sec'y of agriculture shall apportion to each senator and representative only such seeds as are suited to the climate of the district represented by the member, is an admission of the great waste in this graft in former years. Why not let the people buy their own seeds?

## Approved Lamps for the Elevator.

The strict requirements of the underwriters have led to the manufacture of fixtures that can be relied upon to be dust-tight and with guards that will resist ordinary blows.

The most effective protection against dust is an extra globe, shown in the engraving herewith. The mere fact that the globe is an extra covering is not sufficient. A globe that is not dust-tight is prohibited. The one shown in the engraving herewith screws on and moreover it has an asbestos gasket between the globe and the hood. The one shown is a copper weatherproof hood, tapped for a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch stem, easy to wire porcelain socket, with a globe of heavy, clear glass.

For added protection the same fixture is shown with a strong, tinned wire guard which screws on outside the hood and globe. The regulations recommended by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau allow lamps to be installed without guards where they do not come into contact with any surrounding objects; but if likely to touch anything they must be provided with guards, as are all portable lamps.

Portable lamps also are permitted in the elevator without globes and with guards only in locations that are not excessively dusty or



Approved Lamps Protected by Globes or Guard.

damp. In the engraving is shown a dust tight fixture for mill type lamps used in elevators and granaries for drop cord work. It has a porcelain bushing for the drop cord. All are made by the Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co.

THE UNITED STATES Wheat Council terminated its activities on Mar. 1. In the eight months of its organized existence it had focused the attention of the whole country on the wheat problem. Among the many things it learned was that the development of relief measures not only gives promise of meeting the present emergency in the wheat states, but of also re-establishing wheat production on a permanent and more profitable basis.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five senators from the middle-western agricultural states have recommended to President Coolidge the more extended use of intermediate credit banks, backed by a special fund from the War Finance Corp. to relieve the banking tension in the Northwest. They urged that at least \$5,000,000 be placed at the disposal of the intermediate credit banks at St. Paul, Spokane and Wichita by the War Finance Corp., to be used for the relief of state and nat'l banks in the territory having ample assistance from the Federal Reserve Board.

## Wheat Growing Overdone in America.

The farmer in the United States is guilty of producing too much wheat and too much poor quality wheat. And the federal government's rules for grading wheat are a failure in determining the value of wheat, are the leading conclusions to be drawn from the report by the U. S. Department of Commerce, published Mar. 17 as No. 3 of its survey of world trade in agricultural products.

This survey of the international wheat situation by the Department of Commerce was authorized by House Resolution No. 14408 passed by the 67th Congress. The manuscript of the report, in its preliminary form, was submitted to members of the special com'ite appointed by Sec'y Hoover to direct the work on world trade in agricultural products, and the members of the com'ite made many constructive suggestions which were incorporated in the report. Among the members aiding the government officials in this way are Julius H. Barnes, Duluth, grain exporter; James F. Bell, Minneapolis, Minn., flour miller; T. C. Atkinson of the National Grange; Charles S. Barrett of the Farmers Union, and C. W. Hunt of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The following is quoted from the report:

**Comparing the average exports** for the three post-war years with the pre-war average exports, one finds that the United States has increased its foreign shipments of wheat, including flour in terms of grain, from 105,000,000 bus. to an average of 289,000,000 bus. for the last three years. This is an increase of 184,000,000 bus., or 175 per cent more than in the pre-war period. If the 28,000,000 bus. which we imported from Canada (on the average) is deducted, we still have a net average export of 261,000,000 bus., which is 150 per cent greater than our pre-war average. It is true that our rate of export is declining, but it is still much greater than before the war.

Canada's average exports for 1920-1922 are 115,000,000 bus., or 125 per cent greater than before the war. Argentina and Australia have increased their exports 40 and 70 per cent, respectively. Before the war, these four surplus-producing countries exported on the average 334,400,000 bus., while during the last three years their average shipments abroad amounted to 672,500,000 bus. after making deductions for overlapping imports. This is an increase of 338,000,000 bus., or 101.2 per cent more than in the pre-war period. This increase amounts to more than twice the pre-war average exports from Russia.

**The grades** do not reflect commercial values, as such values are now largely determined, because our present standards do not take protein content sufficiently into account. The failure of official grading to recognize true commercial value is shown by the difference in the prices paid for different cars of the same grade in our sample markets. It is not uncommon, for example, for sales of different cars of No. 2 hard to show a spread of from 5 to 20 cents a bushel. Similarly, different cars of No. 2 soft wheat command different prices, though the spread is not as wide as in the hard wheats.

**The organization of agriculture** is such that systematic artificial reduction of wheat acreage will never be brought about. Continued competition is likely to bring it about in time. There is one important phase that hitherto has not been given any great consideration—one that has, in fact, become more evident since the imposition of the tariff and the reduced importations of Canadian wheat. That phase is the very much greater value of hard high-protein winter and spring wheats as compared with semihard wheats. The mill demand for strictly hard wheat, due to the bakers' preference for strong flour for bread making, has forced this wheat to sell at premiums of from 10 to 20 cents a bushel over semihard varieties. Conversely, strictly soft wheat commands a premium over semisoft varieties because of its

superiority for cracker, biscuit, and pastry making.

There is a distinct shortage of high-protein hard wheats for domestic use. At times there may be an undersupply of strictly soft wheat also, but there is always a surplus of semihard, semisoft wheats and low grades, or of wheats that do not meet the requirements of American mills. It is largely through the oversea sale of these latter classes of wheat that foreign competition is brought directly to bear upon the American wheat grower.

**The situation**, then, calls for the redistribution of our wheat acreage to meet domestic requirements for the superior types of wheat, and also for better methods of farming in order to reduce the proportion of low grades in the crop. In other words, we should capitalize our resources of soil and climate to produce the high-grade wheats in the sections best adapted to their development. The method by which these changes can be most quickly and automatically effected is by such modification of marketing and grading methods as will bring about a more perfect reflection, in the farmer's price, of the premiums that millers are already paying for premium wheat. For the certainty of reward is the greatest incentive to effort. In this direction there is a wide field for cooperation between the parties at interest—the farmer, the grain dealer, and the miller.

A totally different approach to the problem is obtained by scrutinizing the current processes of wheat growing and marketing. If one will analyze the data on inspections and grading of wheat delivered to the principal terminal markets, one can not fail to be impressed with the inefficiency of the wheat growers' practices. If known improved methods of seed selection and planting were practiced, and better methods of harvesting, shocking, stacking, threshing, storing, and cleaning of wheat were carried through, guided by standards of milling quality, possibly less of the reported crop of wheat would be delivered to the markets than is now the case, and certainly the proportion of undesirable wheat would be reduced. If the standards of wheat to be marketed were based on milling criterion, and if the practices of certain other agricultural producers in the assembling and grading of their products were applied to wheat, the semihard and semisoft wheat that now pass into export would be gradually eliminated and our exports would consist largely of flour, durum, and Pacific coast wheat.

**JAPAN** has restored the duties on barley and wheat, which were suspended in September of 1923.

## Fortunately the Workers and the Plant Were Saved.

**Found**, on the top screen of grain separator actively cleaning corn at the Argo plant of the Corn Products Co., one "No. 12 Peters Target shell Dupont, 3 drams of black powder, 1½ ounce No. 5 chilled shot." Owner can obtain property by calling in person, proving ownership and paying for 23 killed and 14 injured employees and \$3,447,431.17 damages to the company's property. Address The Sheriff, care G. D. J., Chicago.

No grain dealer would mix loaded shells with his grain for shipment to terminal markets, but some of his farmer patrons might empty their pockets of loaded shells when hauling the grain to market.

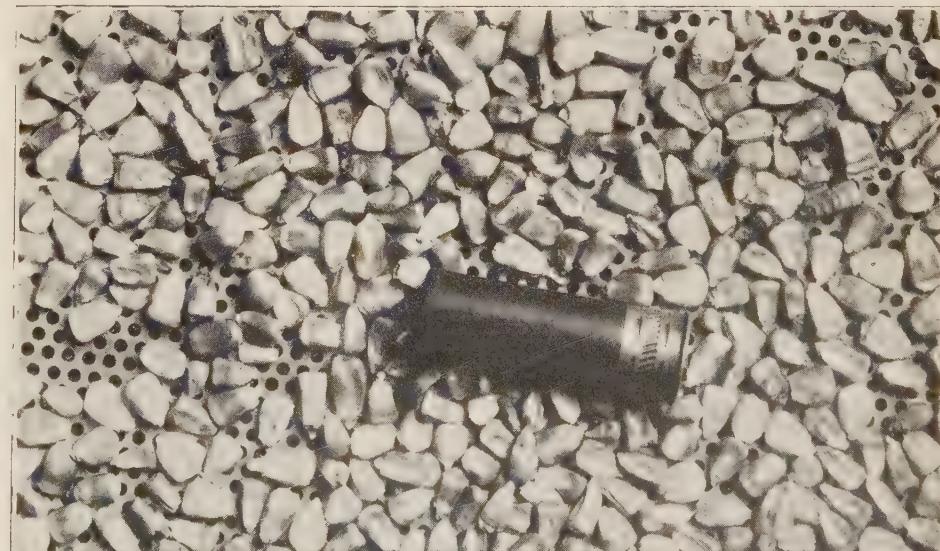
The above advertisement comes as a result of the finding of a loaded shell in a corn cleaner that was working on very dirty corn and hence was enveloped in a dense cloud of grain dust. The wonder is the shell was not exploded by the rough handling received. If it had exploded it would have resulted in a second explosion of grain dust that would have caused another disastrous loss of life and property for the Corn Products Co.

The disastrous explosion of corn starch dust in the Pekin plant of the Corn Products Company on Jan. 3rd resulted in 42 deaths and many more injuries as well as property damaged in excess of three million dollars. If the shell shown on the screen reproduced here-with had exploded, the loss of life and property no doubt would have been much greater as the number of employes at Argo and the value of the property are both much larger than at Pekin.

The shipment of loaded shells on grain billing is a direct violation of the Interstate Commerce law and punishable by imprisonment and a heavy fine. Grain shippers who are really desirous of saving their own plant as well as the plants of those who buy their grain shipments will exercise greater caution and adopt modern means of removing tramp iron and explosives from the grain before placing it in the cars.

No shipper would willingly jeopardize the lives of all the employes of the greatest corn buyer in the country, yet our photograph gives proof positive of this very thing having been done. The separator in taking out this shell removed the danger to life and property.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**, reports say that the farmer will continue to be attended by the difficulties arising from high wages and other costs, fewer farm workers and general disparity between prices of farm and urban products this year. *On dit* is generally recognized as unreliable.



Shell Loaded with Powder and Shot Found on Corn Screen in Elevator of Corn Products Co. at Argo, Ill.

# Terminal Markets and Their Functions

By FRANK J. DELANY

The country elevator had its beginning in a real need for the service it rendered, had its growth coincident with and largely as a result of, the development of our great mid-continent. The service it now renders has extended and amplified until it now seems adequate to any burden put upon it. Its charges represent real economies. These costs are kept at a minimum through competition.

This word "Competition" will appear frequently in these talks, for the merchandizing of the farmer's grain is built on the *development of fair competition*.

Remember also that *grain is the most fluid commodity known to commerce*.

These two basic facts constitute our starting point.

**Terminal markets** came into existence thru strenuous competition among capable merchants for *this fluid commodity*, namely, the American farmer's grain.

Commerce and trade, like water and electricity, follow the lines of least resistance. Water routes are the initial means of access by traders or merchants to any new country. Great export ports develop as a rule near the junction of an inland waterway with the sea. Commerce consists in moving the producer's products to the consumer. It is dependent upon transportation. A country's navigable waterways are therefore its commercial arteries. Its rail transportation supplements these at first and sometimes temporarily supplants them, but always constitutes an addition to the total supply of transportation.

We must be mindful of these facts, if we are to intelligently comprehend this vast commercial activity that is carried on daily by terminal markets.

The map of the United States reveals that our country's main waterways, the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri rivers and their tributaries, spread out fanwise north and northeast, north and northwest, thru the great mid-continent valley and plain and prairie country.

A second glance shows us that there is, via the Hudson River and Mohawk Valley a water level route thru New York to Western American Terminals of the Great Lakes. The Erie canal thru the state of New York was built as the result of the pressure for transportation of the products of the new West. In connection with the Hudson River on the one end, and the Great Lakes on the other, it created a water course almost straight into the heart of America, navigable westward for a thousand miles. At the one end New York and at the other end Chicago, the greatest inland city of all the world.

We see all of the great interior waterways crossed and re-crossed by the network of rail routes, having a general direction east and west, and mostly centering at Chicago.

We observe therefore, this great commercial city is situated *where rail and water meet*, hence Chicago's dominance of the grain areas is largely due to geography. The Why and Wherefore of *every terminal market*, apparently also narrows down to *location*.

To arrive at an adequate conception of the magnitude of the problem that is solved each year by the perfect functioning of terminal markets, in the movement of America's billions of grain bushels—to at the same time properly conceive in our mind's eye a picture of the present situation and relationships of the cities and the facilities that accomplish this solution—we will locate on the map these various Terminal Markets.

Commencing at the *Atlantic Seaboard* we find Portland (Me.), Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News. Proceed-

ing westward we encounter secondary terminals and distributions points, such as Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh. Still proceeding westward we find we encounter primary markets such as Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria. Then still further westward Duluth, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, St. Joseph (Mo.), Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, and on the Gulf of Mexico, New Orleans, Port Arthur, and Galveston. Continuing the westward journey we encounter Denver, and looking southward we encounter smaller interior markets such as Topeka, Wichita (Kans.), Fort Worth (Texas). In the far northwest we find Portland and Seattle, then south to San Francisco, and to a lesser degree Los Angeles. Scattered of course thru the middle west are smaller primary markets, created largely thru the existence there of some large industry, or of warehousing facilities due to some particular advantage which that city may have as a distributing territory in the way of control of distributing territory. Coming within this class are markets like Akron (O.), Battle Creek (Mich.), Decatur (Ill.), Indianapolis (Ind.), Cairo (Ill.), Cedar Rapids (Ia.), Des Moines (Ia.), and so on.

It will be seen that *all* of these markets are adjacent to fertile fields, *all* are well served by transportation. The outstanding impressive fact revealed is this: The most important of the markets are *invariably* located where rail and water meet.

We conclude, therefore, that terminal markets are made by virtue of advantageous geographic locations—both with respect to the fertile country and transportation *back* of them to produce crop tonnage—and with respect to advantageous transportation facilities in *front* of them over which they may reach the consumer of the crops, grown in the particular territory for which each is the primary terminal market.

The map reveals another striking fact.

We take a compass, or dividers, and centering it on each of the cities named, we inscribe circles determining to include within the circle the territory that in the natural flow of traffic could be fairly ascribed to each.

**Markets in Competition.**—We find that practically *no one* of these markets has a territory that can be considered *purely individual*. Each market divides its territory with one or more competing markets. In the case of the Chicago market, as we have seen, by virtue of its geographical location (thus requiring a larger circle because of its rail and water facilities), Chicago's sphere of influence and usefulness overlaps practically *all* of the others, and Chicago is therefore either competitive with, or supplementary to all of them.

In practically every other surplus producing agricultural country the crop tonnage moves in well defined and established routes. Port or market territories are *exclusive* as a general proposition, that is, territories are controlled or dominated by one outlet. Whereas in our country throughout all of the great plain states from Pittsburgh west to the Rocky mountains, we find there is no carload of grain in that territory that has not a *choice of many* markets through which it may proceed on its route to the sea.

Ohio grain may proceed north to the Great Lakes, east to the Atlantic coast, or south to the Gulf of Mexico. The same statement holds true of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri grain. Iowa grain may, and often does, move westward to the Rocky Mountain country. Minnesota and Dakota grain may (from the westward sections) either move westward to the Pacific Coast, or eastward to the Atlantic Coast, or southward to the Gulf of Mexico. The same holds true of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas grain. Naturally, of course, the influence of any deep sea port in the movement of traffic to and through it is measured largely by the costs of rail transportation, which in turn are predicated either on distance or water competition.

The great, big, important meaning of this whole situation to the *farmer* is this: That there cannot conceivably exist in America a

situation in which *any* farmer would be dependent on the prices or values established in any one port or any one market, as the sole basis for determining the values of his grain at his country point. Because of the number of merchants in each of the markets, all keenly competing with each other for business. Because of intense rivalry between individual merchants in each market, and between all markets, for business, we can readily understand that throughout this whole mid-continent grain field there is a *continuous daily, keen, fierce competition* between the various markets for the farmer's grain.

**So fluid is his product, grain**, that as we all know,  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  a bushel will turn a carload of grain from a normal movement eastward to the Atlantic seaboard, to an unusual movement westward to the Pacific seaboard, or from a normal movement eastward to an unusual movement southward. There can be, therefore, no complaint of lack of competition, nor in this situation can there be any *stifling* of competition. This situation also makes for extremely narrow margins for the handling of grain, for the attempt of any market to secure an exorbitant profit or charge, turns the grain elsewhere to another market.

This is a supremely effective protection to the farmer. It is superior to legislation or cooperation. It is absolutely *marvelous* in its efficiency, *positive* in its results and *continuous* in its operation.

The terminal markets first function, of course, as initial points of crop volume accumulation. They constitute the enormous reservoir into which the seasonable grain movement flows, and is held in storage to serve the need of the consumer as his need develops. They thus serve as a check and balance upon wide and ruinous swings, and as helps to stability.

The farmer has work to do always. His activity is controlled by the seasons. He cannot abandon his field work for the purpose of delivering his garnered crop. He must perform each part of his whole job at the time that best offers. He will not consider delivery of grain when roads are knee deep in mud. He cannot deliver grain when crop planting or cultivating demands immediate attention. He delivers his grain when, and as, favorable opportunities develop. He in the very nature of things considers *both price and time* factors in determining when he shall make delivery.

The country elevator fills up quickly under a liberal movement to it. It must have relief through transportation to terminal markets, or cease to function. Thus the terminal market absorbs the movement of grain into its storage bins, releases box car equipment quickly for another trip, conserving the value of the stored grain through a complete equipment of conditioning facilities.

These great terminal markets are therefore vitally important in point of service to the *consumer*, as well as to the *producer*. They permit, on the one hand, the producer to deliver his whole crop in a day or a week or in what quantities he pleases, when he pleases—and on the other hand, they relieve the consumer of the burden of building storage himself, accumulating large stocks in advance of his immediate needs, and relieves him of financing grain until such time as he really needs it, and thus permit him to make his purchase *as and when* he desires.

Merchants meet for trade where trade opportunities exist—namely, where goods are to be obtained by purchase or where they may be delivered for sale. The terminal market therefore invariably boasts of a grain exchange, of importance naturally as the terminal is of importance.

Commerce is based on contracts, which must be definite in terms, exchanges serving simply as a meeting place for buyers and sellers, are not interested directly in the profits of either. Their interest lies in seeing that business between members and patrons is carried on honestly, that contracts made are fairly performed.

To accomplish this the merchants out of their experience formulate rules which they voluntarily agree shall govern their transactions. Thus comes the rules of exchanges and terminal market rules. Definite rules are necessary so that all who trade there may know the terms and conditions under which their trade must be conducted. The rules must be of such a character, and they must be so enforced, that bankers who finance warehouse receipts based upon and covering and representing the stock of grain stored in these terminal elevators (namely, these reservoirs) shall have a proper and *warranted* confidence in them.

Terminal market rules must so develop, and so function, as to make dishonesty of practice impossible. Hence policing measures, and every form of record and supervision, by disinterested authority that experience and ingenuity can devise are found in terminal markets as a matter of course. Hence it follows that every banker, every transportation agency, and every other agency that has any *interest in or any responsibility for* the movement of America's grain crops each year is so ardent in support of this present system. The farmer, too, if he but knew the purposes of terminal market rules, as the merchants who trade therein know them—if he had either time or opportunity to care-

fully inform himself in a precise way—would today stand shoulder to shoulder with those others and would vigorously combat any bungling interference with this delicate and complex commercial activity. Agitators, whether they be farmers or lawyers, or professors, or politicians, who would set about inaugurating changes, by destroying this system that functions efficiently at a minimum cost, are certainly reckless of consequences. **They are no friends of the farmer.**

Terminals have other duties. They must, and they do, supply as a necessary basis for confidence in the contracts made under their rules. First, expert and disinterested daily policing of state or national inspection systems; second, expert and independent and disinterested control or supervision of weighing; and finally, competent and effective judicial processes for the settlement quickly and fairly of trade disputes.

Naturally the rules of these various terminals vary in detail as the local conditions peculiar to the trade in each terminal vary, yet all are basically in agreement in their purpose to accomplish: First, the enforcement of fairness and honesty among merchants in their trading. Second, the enforcement of contracts fairly between parties to contracts. Third, the enforcement of the utmost freedom of fair competition, and the prevention of monopoly.

Here and there, no doubt, details of this great commercial activity can be found that may properly be criticised. Being organized by, and for, and of humans, they are not perfect. But imperfections are eradicated always, as sane and effective remedies present themselves. The terminals grow in service as the country grows, and as experience's lessons are learned.

THE RURAL districts are rapidly joining the forces of the radio-fans, according to a recent report from the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n. Between 7% and 10% of the farm population in Illinois now listen in on broadcasting stations. Musical programs and good lectures are most popular. Many receiving sets are used by the farmers for their meeting programs.

GRAIN DELIVERIES under the cereal tax in Poland are reported as disappointing and the people are anxious to impose an export embargo on all foodstuffs in order to keep the price level low. Prices on grain in Poland have been considerably below the world levels and the agricultural interests are seeking the sanction of the government to raise them. The Polish government is in a quandary as to what course to pursue. How familiar that theorizing sounds.

### Leaking Grain Car Statistics.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce Weighing Department renders an important service by examining all inbound cars loaded with grain for leaks and evidence of repaired-in-transit leaks. A report of the cars showing leaks or defects or repaired leaks is made each day and at the end of the month the Weighing Department compiles figures that show the percentage of cars found to be leaking on arrival.

It is noteworthy that during the five-year period, 1919-1923 inclusive, 21% of all inbound cars were found leaking. The averages for the individual years ranged from 16% to 29%. A maximum of 37% was reached in June of 1920, three months after the government had returned the railroads to private ownership and graphically presents the deplorable condition the railroad equipment was left in. Between that time and March of 1921 the roads exerted every effort to get their rolling stock back into good condition and the percentage of cars found leaking steadily declined. The minimum of 9% was attained in February of 1922; but the strike of railroad shop and car repair men at that time caused a rapid increase to 30%. The strike ended and the percentage went down again.

During December, January, February, and March, the corn handling months, the percentage of cars found leaking in transit is much smaller than during the other months. Corn is a coarse grain. It is a wise shipper who takes extra precautions when preparing cars in which he ships small grains, particularly wheat, rye, and flax.

### Cleaning Grain on the Farm.

Cultivation of the soil as when corn or potatoes are grown has the effect of cleaning the fields of both annual and perennial weeds. The farmer uses the hoe because he does not want the weeds to exhaust the fertility that should go into the standing crop, and by loosening the surface soil he keeps the needed water down by the roots of the corn and potatoes.

Growing a crop such as wheat or other small grain year after year on the same land prevents the killing of the weeds that spring up with the crop in the spring, and they remain to be harvested with the grain. The accumulation of foul weeds that can be found on the average farm in the Dakotas passes belief.

The Sec'y of Agriculture in his report to the President, in November, 1923, stated that during 21 years there had been shipped to the Minnesota markets with grain an amount of weeds seeds and dirt that if separated would have filled 84,000 freight cars. In 1922 alone farmers of the Northwest shipped 7,500,000 bus. of dockage. If the 5,800 cars used for this purpose had been available for clean wheat the car shortage would not have been noticeable.

A survey based on the reports of 1,400 elevators in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana showing the percentage of dockage in the 1923 crop of spring wheat marketed by farmers up to November 1, indicate that the average dockage in North Dakota wheat this year is 11.3 per cent, in Montana 25.5 per cent, in South Dakota 7.7 per cent and in Minnesota 7.2 per cent. The total wheat dockage produced in these four states is 7.6 per cent by weight of the 1923 spring crop. This means that 11,650,800 bus. the equivalent of 13,980 carloads of dockage were hauled in the wheat to the country elevators in the Central Northwest.

Politicians and other employes of the state and federal governments having to do with farm economics hesitate to urge the farmer to stop this evil at the source. Instead of calling the farmer's attention to his lazy and slovenly methods they prefer to loan him government money or to suggest that the thresherman buy an extra machine to clean out the weeds that the careless farmer has put into the grain. The farmer has a ballot to cast at the elections and therefore must be coddled and humored into the notion that his troubles are not his own fault.

Cleaning grain on the farm after threshing seems to have found favor with the federal government, which in 1923 experimented successfully with a complete cleaning outfit consisting of gasoline engine, double leg elevator and disc type of cleaner, all mounted on a 4-wheeled truck. Four other methods of cleaning were tried but the portable disc cleaner was found to be most satisfactory in the spring wheat territory. In a recent report R. H. Black and E. G. Boerner of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics give the following description:

The portable disc recleaner is placed wherever convenient near the threshing separator, in such position so that the delivery spout from the thresher elevator or weigher will reach the hopper on the portable recleaner. The outlet of the hopper is so constructed that the grain flows from it into the recleaner in a steady stream, even though the weigher may dump half-bushel lots at irregular intervals.

The amount of grain lost in the screenings removed is one of the real indicators of the efficiency of any cleaner. The elevator operator who buys uncleared wheat and then cleans it ordinarily loses in the screenings about 1 per cent of the net wheat. The efficiency of the portable disc recleaner is such that only 4/10 of 1 per cent of the wheat was lost in the screenings.

The saving as a result of the cleaning with the portable disc recleaner was at least 7.3 cents per bushel, and allowing 2 cents a bushel for the cost of cleaning, the net gain received by the farmers was 5.3 cents per bushel.

The charge that the elevator operator loses in the screenings one per cent of the wheat may have been true in the past, as the disc

separator is an invention of comparatively recent years. When the elevators are equipped with the best separating machinery this statement no longer will be true, and it is not true as to the many country mills in the Northwest into which the disc separator is being installed every week. Putting a separator on the farm will be a useless duplication when every grain elevator will be equipped as it should be.

The portable disc recleaner used in the 1923 grain cleaning experiments contained thirty-one discs, each approximately twenty-five inches in diameter. The discs were spaced two and one-half inches apart and securely fastened on a horizontal rotor shaft. The discs and shaft were enclosed in a cylindrical casing which has one opening at the head end to receive the grain to be cleaned, a second opening for discharging choice seed grain, a third opening to discharge the remainder of the clean grain, a fourth opening for discharging the small sized weed seeds, and a fifth opening for discharging the wild oats and other large sized foreign material. The second opening may be closed and all of the clean grain passed through the third opening.

The recleaner has a capacity of 175 to 200 bushels per hour of threshed hard red spring wheat, and a capacity of 135 to 160 bushels per hour of threshed rye and large durum wheat.

Of the thirty-one discs used, the first fifteen had small pockets for removing the small weed seeds, and the other sixteen discs had larger pockets for removing the wheat and rye from the wild oats and other coarse material.

Both sides or faces of each disc had small pockets sunk into the disc. The first fifteen discs each have shallow pockets of such dimension as will receive and hold cockle and other small weed seeds but which will either reject or fail to receive the wheat kernels. The pockets are slightly undercut at the backward or rearward edge, and the forward edge of each pocket is more open at the top than at the bottom, so that each pocket forms a small cut which carries upward such seeds as will enter the pocket and discharge them forward and downward into a trough when the pocket reaches the highest point in the rotation of the disc.

The second sixteen discs have similar pockets of larger dimensions which remove the wheat and the rye kernels from the wild oats, barley and other coarse material.

The central portion of each disc is entirely open except for the hub and the spokes or "spider" which are shaped into three fan-like blades. The grain not removed by a disc is pushed or conveyed through the center of the disc by these blades to the next disc beyond. The coarse material, which will either not enter or not remain in the large pockets of the wheat discs, is pushed out through the last opening in the tail end of the cleaner.

### Wrongful Insurance of B/L.

W. C. White brot suit against the Shawnee Milling Co., of Shawnee, doing business at Pauls Valley, Okla., under the name Pauls Valley Milling Co., to recover \$6,400 for having caused him to lose his job as agent for the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe at Pauls Valley, but the Supreme Court of Oklahoma recently decided against him.

White alleged an employe of the milling company came to him and said it was desired to get a B/L to the bank before the bank closed and on the afternoon he issued a B/L for car No. 21593 purporting to contain 61,824 lbs. bulk white corn, order notify Whaley Mill & Elevator Co., Gainesville, Tex.

Later it was discovered there was no such car in the yards and that the milling company, fraudulently it is alleged by White, procured the B/L to meet a contract expiring July 2, 1921. As it was contrary to the rules of the railway company to issue a B/L without having received the property White was discharged, as he admitted he issued the B/L on request, without going into the yards to investigate, relying upon the statement of the employe of the milling company. He had been agent for the company 20 years and was drawing \$218 per month.

The court ruled against White, stating "It is well settled that if a party suffers injury while violating a public law, the other party being also a transgressor, he can not recover for the injury, if the unlawful act was the cause of injury." White admitted the issuance of the B/L was a violation of the laws of the state and the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission.—221 Pac. Rep. 1029.

## Seeds

PRATT, KAN.—Geo. S. Scantlin & Co. is no longer engaged in the grain and seed business.

OHIO FARMERS are reported to have 6,000,000 bus. of corn of fair quality still in their cribs.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The seed business in clover and grasses is at a standstill.—Rosenbaum Bros.

THE SEED corn situation is the worst it has been in years, according to the Dept. of Agriculture, in a recent report.

PLANT CITY, FLA.—The Kilgore Seed Co. has recently finished the construction of a new warehouse and is now occupying it.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Manitowoc Seed Co. expects to erect a new four-story warehouse and office building here very soon.

MULESHOE, TEX.—The seed business is quite slow. Low prices are no inducement for the farmers to move what they have.—Bailey County Elevator Co.

JEROME, IDA.—The Geo. Nichols Seed & Supply House has installed four power driven bean sorters. This was done preparatory to the handling of the bean crops of local growers.

FRANKLIN, KY.—Farmers of this section have pooled an order for a carload of cotton-seed and expect to plant about 400 acres this year. Mr. E. Biggs has been leading this pooling movement.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Hudmon Seed Co. has been incorporated here by T. C. Hudmon, J. C. Green and associates with a capital stock of \$40,000. It will distribute seeds, poultry supplies and kindred merchandise.

FLORENCE, S. C.—The Florence Seed & Fertilizer Co. has been incorporated here with capital of \$10,000. D. C. Shelly is pres. and L. S. Shelly is vice-pres. of this new company that will deal in seed and fertilizer.

SUDAN grass, when used for pasturing stock, is not only as good as other pastures, but is equal to a silage, grain and alfalfa hay ration, according to an experiment carried on by the Kansas State Agricultural College, 1919.

THE FRENCH government has imposed an export duty of 25% on all seed shipments leaving France. This will have its biggest effect on red clover, alfalfa and crimson clover. A firm market on these items should result.

ARDMORE, OKLA.—The Russell Seed Co. is expected to rebuild its warehouse which, with its contents of a considerable quantity of seeds and supplies, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss, estimated at \$10,000, was covered by insurance.

MOSCOW, IDA.—R. K. Bonnett has purchased the interest of M. E. Washburn in the Washburn & Wilson Seed Co. Mr. Bonnett, formerly connected with the University of Idaho, will have charge of the field and garden seed department.

THE MARKETING of Kentucky Blue Grass and Orchard Grass Seeds," by D. G. Card, Kentucky Station, Bulletin 247, describes the methods of handling such seed crops on the farm, marketing, grades, and possible improvements in the industry.

THE MONTANA Seed Growers Ass'n, co-operating with the Montana Extension Service, recently issued a registered and certified list of seed growers of Grimm alfalfa, wheat, barley, rye, clover and oats. This excellent move standardizes the varieties produced by selected growers on clean land. The fields are rogued, inspected by the ass'n, and the

cleaned seed is tested by the state seed laboratory. If passed by the ass'n it is sold under the official tag.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—February seed receipts in carloads at this market were milo maize 25, kaffir corn 14, Egyptian corn 6, seed 29, beans 38, compared with receipts for February last year of milo maize 6, kaffir corn 5, Egyptian corn 1, seed 1, beans 8.—M. D. Thiebaud, sec'y.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—The Great Western Seed Co. of Hamilton, Mont., has filed foreign articles of incorporation with the Wisconsin sec'y of state. Of the capital stock of \$60,000, \$25,000 will be devoted to Wisconsin operations with general management headquarters at Eau Claire.

OATS of a new variety coming from Dedeagatch, Turkey, and known as "Markton," have been discovered to be immune to covered smut. Furthermore, it is very productive, having outyielded Banner, the next best variety, by 2.5 bu. per acre in experiments during the past 4 years.

BRIDGEPORT, KAN.—The small amount of sudan grass seed is due to damage by weather conditions and hybrid sudan with consequent small yields. The demand now is nearly 5 times what it was for this seed a few years ago as it leads everywhere as a pasture grass.—Carl Wheeler.

THE TESTING of 1,230 samples of forage-plant seeds was a part of the work connected with the enforcement of the seed-importation act, during 1923. The general quality of seeds imported under this act has steadily improved in both germination and freedom from weed seeds and foreign matter.

THE VAST amount of soybeans that Iowa grew for seed during 1923 is expected to be unable to cope with the demand. For several years the soybean acreage has been continually doubling. Last year 500,000 acres were grown. This year 1,000,000 are expected. Most of the soybeans are planted with corn in Iowa.

SOUTH DAKOTA Grimm alfalfa has attracted the attention of the Danish government. Recently S. Sorensen, agricultural adviser to that government, thoroly investigated the South Dakota crop and became convinced of the quality of the seed and the product. A demand for this seed by Danish farmers is expected.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Red clover is moving very slowly the other varieties are going strong. Timothy and alsike find ready sale. Seed corn is in poor condition with low percentages of germination. However, there seems to be enough to supply the demand. Some Dakota corn tests high.—Chicago Wholesale Seed Co.

CANADIAN ALSIKE and timothy occupies first place in the European markets for the unrivaled quality of its seed. Buyers come annually to Canada's seed headquarters to place substantial orders which aggregate several hundred thousand dollars. It is claimed that practically all of Europe's seed supply in those grasses comes from Canada.

HOME GROWN clover seed, even tho' several years old, is much safer to plant than most of the imported foreign seed, claims F. A. Welton, associate agronomist of the Ohio experiment station. Tests of seed that was 4 or 5 years old but had been kept comparatively dry and free from insects gave 95% germination on red clover, 99% on mammoth, 92% on alsike, and 89% on sweet white.

TOLEDO, O.—French government put an export duty of 25 per cent on all seeds. Thursday a cable flashed the news that the export duty was provisionally cancelled. Our construction of the word provisionally means that the duty will stick but they have provided a clause exempting all sales made to that date. Don't think it much of a factor for or against the price of spot for the next few weeks, or the March delivery here. It will be a factor on the next crop. Europe probably won't repeat a bumper, and any show that the next

crop likely to fall down they will hang on to any of the old supplies left over.—J. F. Zahm & Co.

THE ESSEX County Corn Improvement Ass'n of Canada, at the recent annual meeting, decided to continue the good work they started last year. It aims to amend the Seed Act in relation to the sale of seeds and establish a new grade to be known as No. 1. New standards for dent varieties of corn, such as are used in the U. S. corn belt, will presumably be adopted at the next county corn show.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The U. S. Government makes a preliminary estimate of 54% increase in the flaxseed acreage. We are expecting an increase in acreage, but the increase will be affected by so many outside influences, such as difficulty in financing, uncertainty of the weather, and extent of other grains planted, that we feel the Government estimate is a rather wild guess.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

MILES CITY, MONT.—Alfalfa seed growers of southeastern Montana recently held a meeting here to discuss plans for handling and marketing registered alfalfa seed. A temporary com'ite consisting of one representative from each county, was appointed to accumulate information from every possible source on marketing and handling alfalfa seed. A second meeting will be held here Apr. 15, when this information will be presented.

THE WINNING of a large number of championships by Canadian seed growers at the International Hay & Grain Show at Chicago is creating a demand for Canadian seed. As in Europe, America is beginning to "look to the north for its quality seeds." The demand has caused and enabled the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Seed Growers Ass'n of Alberta to greatly stimulate the production of pure seed in Canada.

THE BLUEGRASS-ELMENDORF Grain Corporation, Louisville, Ky., represents a merger of the Elmendorf Coal & Feed Co., with the Blue Grass Commission Co., which owns the plant formerly run by the Central Kentucky Blue Grass Seed Co., built in 1912 and operated thru 1914. The plant has been operating independent of the Kentucky pool, cleaning bluegrass seed and has become modern, improved plant under the present management.

URBANA, ILL.—The farmers of Hensel township held a seed corn meeting on Feb. 28. I. T. Ehrler, corn project leader for that district, reports that of the total of 42 men who will use seed corn in the eastern half of the township this season, 31 have enough for their own use, 6 will have to purchase a part of their supply and 11 will have to buy all of their seed. Of the 419 bus. the farmers in that territory expect to plant, 274 bus. are on hand and 145 bus. will have to be shipped in.

THE SEED department of the Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, under the management of Charles A. Heath, has evolved a new idea in wholesale price lists this spring. Among its admirable features is its convenient size, measuring 3x6 inches. Varieties of seeds are arranged alphabetically for easy reference. Under the brand heading for each variety is given the amounts to sow to the acre, so all information and data is conveniently arranged.

PROBABLY THE first "Alfalfa School" in the world opened Feb. 6 under the guidance of Prof. L. F. Graber of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis. Nearly 300 farmers attended for the full three days of its run. Alfalfa was discussed thoroly from soil to sale, and from every conceivable angle in-between. The opportunities for growing of alfalfa in Wisconsin; value to the crop of forethought and preparation; needs of the soil; lime, fertilization and inoculation; care and treatment of the crop; cash value; value to the dairy industry; relation in food and material value as compared with other hay crops; Wisconsin's ability to produce, all were fully covered.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Weather conditions have caused the usual spring demand to be a bit backward. A late demand is expected to push up the prices when conditions improve. Seed corn that tests 90% or above is about sold out, particularly the varieties of flint corn. A good supply of the other classes testing 70% and above is still on the market. Soy beans are steady. Alfalfa is increasing strong and there is an excellent demand for sudan grass. Prices on clover are being held down by imports from foreign countries.—Barkmeyer Grain & Seed Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago Wholesale Seed Co. has recently been incorporated by Lewis Bennett, Isidore Vise, and Menz I. Rosenbaum, with a capital of \$50,000, to deal in seeds, sundries, feeds, etc. E. Rosenberg is pres. of the new concern. Mr. Rosenbaum was also one of the incorporators of the Great Lakes Wholesale Seed Co., which started business recently. The Chicago Wholesale Seed Co. has possession of over 12,000 square feet of warehouse space. Recently it installed two brand new cleaners of the largest size obtainable. Each cleaner has a capacity of 800 to 1,000 bus.

"AN ANNUAL importation of 10,000,000 lbs. of red clover and alsike is needed to make up the deficiency in home production in normal years. If the clover acreage is to be maintained, and increased in this country, rather than reduced, it is necessary that this quantity of foreign seed be used. Except in Iowa and Minnesota, foreign seed other than Italian has done fairly well. In some cases experimental plots of imported seed have done better than American seed. Italian clover seed imported directly and indirectly from Jan. 1, 1923, to Jan. 1, 1924, was not more than 8 per cent of the total clover seed imports," said Dr. Peiters and Mr. Brown in their address to the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n last Jan.

DECORAH, IA.—The Decorah Seed Co. has recently been organized by the former stockholders of the Adams Seed Co., which went into bankruptcy nearly two years ago, and has bought the building and equipment from the trustees in bankruptcy. The pres. is E. J. Parman, Decorah; vice-pres. W. L. Dibble, Mason City; sec'y A. L. Wirkler, Montana; treas. L. Peterson, Decorah; and directors F. L. Durey, Manchester; H. W. Dee, Mt. Vernon; and W. B. Johnson, Charles City. Charles B. Bovier, Jr., of Denver, Colo., has been engaged as manager. He has had 15 years of experience in the seed business, including every position from packer to manager. The Decorah Seed Co. will carry a full line of field seeds and grains besides making a specialty of cleaning and furnishing high grade clover, timothy, etc., in carload lots.—J.

THE EFFORTS of the Hungarian Government to regulate the exportation of grain has caused the Hungarian farmers to hold their crops and it is reported that 40% of the crop is still in first hands. Czechoslovakia's fixed limit for flour imports has been exceeded and that government has placed an embargo on further imports of that commodity. Butting in to the disadvantage of all concerned.

AN INCREASE in cereal shipments from Rumania in December is indicated by preliminary figures showing exports of 375,000 metric tons, as compared with 236,000 metric tons for the previous month. Bean shipments amounted to 14,000 metric tons in December, compared with 13,000 metric tons in November. This improvement is attributed to the removal of export restrictions late in November.

THE NORBECK-BURTNESS bill, which would have appropriated \$50,000,000 for loans to farmers in the Northwest to diversify their operations, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 41 to 32. Can we depend upon the Senate for sane legislation?

## Flax Dockage at Minnesota Terminals.

The average dockage on flax inspected by the Duluth Grain Inspection Dept. during the year Jan. 1, 1923, to Dec. 31, 1923, by months was as follows:

January, 12.97%; Feb., 9.40; Mar., 7.87; Apr., 10.56.

May, 10.76; June, 14.55; July, 11.27; Aug., 18.28.

September, 12.24; Oct., 16.06; Nov., 15.42; Dec., 14.69.

The average dockage on flax inspected by the Minneapolis Grain Inspection Department, Jan. 1, 1923, to Dec. 31, 1923, was as follows: Jan., 12½%; Feb., 12½%; Mar. 12; April, 12; May, 12½%; June, 12; July, 12; Aug., 10½%; Sept., 19; Oct., 19½%; Nov. 14½%; Dec., 15½.

## Canadian Seed Act.

It is claimed that the Canadian Seed Act of 1923 has been violated at times by American advertisers of seeds, probably thru ignorance. Geo. H. Clark, Canadian seed commissioner, says he has received some serious complaints about the manner in which some of the highly respected American seed men advertise in Canadian publications.

Following are sections 6 and 7 of the Canadian Seeds Act, 1923, which have been violated:

Section 6. (1) No person shall sell, offer, advertise, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding or planting in Canada, any agricultural or garden vegetable seeds or plants under any kind or variety name that is false or spurious, or any new kind or variety name that is not generally employed in Canada for that particular kind and variety during the year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1923, unless the seller has first obtained a license therefor from the Minister.

(2) The Minister may refuse to issue a license in respect of any kind or variety name unless or until the seeds of plants have been submitted to a propagating test, or the mature plants have been examined and reported upon by such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose, or if the kind and variety is found or known to be approximately the same as a previously established variety and variety name.

Section 7. No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding in Canada any seeds or plants that are falsely represented in any form of advertising, or otherwise as to quality, character, nature, variety or description of seeds or plants of any kind or variety.

## Toledo Seed Prices.

TOLEDO, O.—Trade in October clover is increasing. History shows purchase of the October future early in the season has made holders money. We have an unusual condition this year which makes the October far more attractive than has been the case in the past. October clover means that domestic seed will be delivered on the contracts. Foreign crops are not harvested in time to allow for shipment and delivery on contracts before December. The acreage available for seed next fall is short. October seed usually has a sharp advance some time about July 1st. Weather conditions this coming summer will be closely watched and unless extremely favorable we believe that October seed will sell at rather high levels. October clover last year sold as high as \$15.65 per bushel in September. The low was \$10.50 in February. This year October seed has sold down to \$11.20 and as high as \$12.65. We believe advantage should be taken of any breaks to accumulate October clover.

Trading in March seed the past week has been of moderate proportions. Spring has been delayed and the cash demand has been rather slow. There is very little fresh trading in the March future at this time. The bulk of the trading going on is evening up of contracts. Some longs have been hoping for a more active cash demand but as the days have passed they have decided to liquidate their holdings and hedgers have been the main support. It looks now as though there would be plenty of seed to go around. Consignment notices are showing an increase.—C. A. King & Co.

## Poor Clover Seed.

R. A. MOORE, agronomist of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, expresses himself on the clover seed question to the Wisconsin farmers with, "Southern European clover seed is worthless in this state. It is definitely known that every year hundreds of tons of this clover seed is shipped to this country and placed upon the markets of the United States. Thru experiments carried on by various stations it has been found that this clover seed is entirely worthless and very deceptive. It germinates readily and comes on in the spring and will carry thru the first summer. However, our winters in the northern states are too severe for this southern European seed and invariably in the spring the farmer will find that he has lost his seeding. Many of our seedsmen are selling these varieties without knowing their origin. It comes into the country, goes onto the seed boards of trade and is sent out from there with the identity entirely lost. Seedsmen purchasing by sample are attracted by the fine appearance and purchase in large quantities. Our northern state farmers should refuse to purchase any clover seed of unknown origin."

## Flaxseed Market Prices.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—It is surprising how little summer linseed oil has been bought. Many of the buyers are saying that prices went down last Summer, and that prospects are for a good increase in the U. S. acreage, but they seem to overlook the fact that the price level last Summer was very much higher than it is now. Foreign flax was sold as high as \$2.50 per bushel C. I. F. New York, to which 40 cents duty was added, and bulk oil was sold at \$1.15 per gallon. In Minneapolis we were paying over \$3.00 per bushel. At present Argentine flax can be purchased at \$1.90 C. I. F. New York, to which 40 cents duty must be added, and the few cars of domestic flax coming into Minneapolis are sold at less than \$2.50. In other words, if we are going to have a decline in values during the Summer, the markets certainly have less to go than last year, and are generally on a much healthier basis. We think there is sufficient flax in the Argentine to supply our normal requirements, but if shipments continue at the rate of 2 million bushels a week, that supply will dwindle rapidly, and the U. S. is not getting its share.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Carbon-Bisulphid and Seed Germination.

Carbon bisulphid has no material effect on the germination of seeds, and it is not necessary to air the storage places after fumigating, according to C. J. Willard in his work, "The Effect of  $CS_2$  on the Germination of Seeds." An excerpt from his writing says:

"It would seem that in practice no aeration of storage places is necessary after fumigation with  $CS_2$  whatever dose may be used, unless they are air-tight. Bins and similar storage places for seeds almost never are, and before any of the longer periods reached by these experiments had elapsed the  $CS_2$  would have diffused out of the bin.

"It required very large doses of bisulphid for a considerable period of time to have any marked effect on the germination of the seeds used in this experiment. The injury slowly becomes greater as the time increases and as the dose increases, but is not directly proportional to either.

"Seeds vary tremendously in their resistance to bisulphid injury. Different varieties of the same species are very differently affected, perhaps due to the pigment in the seed coat. This is particularly true of garden beans and cowpeas. The first injurious effects of  $CS_2$  on seeds is a retardation of germination. It seems that liquid bisulphid poured on most seeds in fumigation will not injure them sufficiently to be of practical importance."

# Farmers Elevator Operators Meet at Fargo, N. D.

Members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota met in the auditorium at Fargo, N. D., on Mar. 19, 20, and 21, for their 13th annual convention. About 400 members attended. The program started at 9:30 a. m. of the first day with a concert by the grain dealers' band. Pres. R. F. Gunkelman followed this with a call to order.

The invocation was given by Dr. D. T. Robertson, Mayor H. W. Geary, Pres. Fargo City Commission, gave the address of welcome.

Pres. Gunkelman responded and followed with his address, scathingly denouncing the McNary-Haugen bill as "Paternalism run wild." His speech is detailed on page 362.

Sec'y P. A. Lee read the minutes of the 1923 convention and gave his report. The report of the auditor showed that the finances of the organization were in better shape than they ever had been.

John C. Roth, general superintendent of transportation, Great Northern Ry. Co., gave an address favoring the establishment of sufficient storage in the growing districts to avoid forced dumping, at 2:00 p. m. He claimed that heavy traffic during the time of heavy movement of grain made it a physical impossibility to move all of the crop in a period of 30 days. An effort is made to move sufficiently large quantities during the first two months of harvest so that all grain which cannot be protected from the weather either in the country elevator or the farm, will be moved, the balance to be handled in a more orderly manner.

Mr. Roth said that the railroads of the northwest would make efforts to have every available car ready for the harvest this year. His speech follows in part:

## Railroads Giving Service.

We have urged upon the American Railway Ass'n the need of northwestern grain carrying roads for a car service rule, whereby there will be established at junction points what is termed "current equalization." If we can deliver a grain box to one of our connections loaded for a point beyond the junction, that connecting road should give us a grain box car in its place. They must give us the car in exchange at the time our loaded car is delivered to them. They receive the revenue for hauling the load in our car and under every principle of equity should give us a car in exchange at the time the delivery is made, for our need is immediate during the time the grain is being moved.

**Car Shortage.**—While this is not a car shortage, it has the effect of a car shortage. If the cars are not released promptly they cannot be moved back to the country for more grain. It may so happen that because of the congestion at terminal elevators, we must apportion to the several loading districts the number of cars which can be loaded restricting the total to the amount the terminal elevators can handle. This would not be a car shortage but its effect at the country elevators would be that of a car shortage.

That you may appreciate in some degree the tasks which confront the officers and men of a railway like the Great Northern, you may be interested in knowing that we have 8,250 miles of main and branch lines extending into eight states and two provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and crossing two mountain ranges. We own 54,542 freight cars, 1,200 passenger cars, 1,500 locomotives. We have 11 operating divisions, 50,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires, 876 stations manned by agents and station forces and 1,233 stations of the less important type or a total of 2,109.

**Traffic Heavy.**—We handled during 1923, 1,054,738 carloads, hauling the equivalent of 10,002,279,158 net tons one mile. We made 346,105,937 loaded and 200,604,969 empty car miles. To carry on this vast project requires the cooperative effort of nearly 40,000 officers and men and women employees who received in wages during 1923 a total of \$53,705,163. Each branch or department of railroad service is necessary to the proper functioning of the whole. Some of the more important as the maintenance department which keeps the track, roadbed and bridges in condition for safe operation, renews the ties, rails and ballast. Annually nearly 3,000,000 old ties are removed and replaced with

new ones. Two-thirds of the wear of roadbed and structures is due to weather stress, one-third to mechanical wear.

We ask you to help us give you better service, as we are both dependent on each other. When we fully realize that such is the fact, we will realize how necessary it is that there be complete understanding and cooperation.

Dr. John Lee Coulter, pres. of the North Dakota Agricultural college, told the convention that farm diversification would not injure the grain dealers' business but add to their prosperity in the same ratio that the community prospers. He indicated some ways in which the grain dealer can be of service to his community and predicted new trade opportunities when the state's plan had been carried out. In part he said:

## Diversification of Crops.

It may have seemed to some of you that the present urgent appeal to farmers in this state to change from a small grain farming system to a well organized balanced plan of diversified farming might in some measure injure the business of the local elevators. I am therefore glad of this opportunity to discuss this problem with you and believe that I can show you that you should join with the agricultural college and experiment station and the county agents, also join with the agricultural press, the weekly press and the daily press and finally that you should join with the common sense practical businessmen and successful farmers of this state in assisting farmers in general to get away from exclusive small grain farming and to adopt a sound, safe and profitable type of diversified farming.

Already many thousands of farmers have shifted entirely over to a well balanced diversified system of farming and thousands of others have made a very fine beginning.

During the winter months I have appealed to farmers in large numbers of meetings in all parts of the state to make every effort to re-organize their farming operations and it has been a pleasure to me to meet with and urge members of many business organizations to assist their neighbor farmers along the same line.

**Elevator Managers May Help.**—May I turn now to a brief statement of the way in which you as responsible managers of local elevators of the state may help in this program and also the way that it will affect your own business. First, I believe that with the reduction in total acreage of small grains and reduction in volume of grain to be handled by the local elevators a tremendous opportunity will be given for you to take advantage of your opportunity to clean the grain which does pass through your hands.

I am sure that the farmers of this state are perfectly willing to pay for the cleaning which you may do for them and we at the agriculture college are attempting more and more to show the farmers the value of screenings for feeding purposes. It is particularly uneconomic to ship these weedseeds, such as wild oats, pigeon grass, etc., to the terminal elevators and mills.

In the first place we have the cost of handling; then we have the freight to pay, and after this various handling charges and cleaning charges, and then we must turn around and ship the same material back and pay for it at prices which are uneconomic. On the other hand if arrangements could be made both on the farm and at local elevators to separate all of the foul materials from the grain these materials can be used in the diversified system of agriculture by the farmers themselves for feeding purposes.

During the last winter we thoroughly demonstrated the value of pigeon grass and same has been shown with reference to wild oats and some other weed seeds.

**Grind Weed Seeds.**—Another opportunity which the diversified farming will bring to the local elevator will be the opportunity of grinding both the weed seeds in order that they may provide a better feed and also in order that they may not get back into the ground to grow again, and also the grinding of other seed grains such as barley, oats and corn. I believe that a very fine industry can be developed in connection with the local elevators in the state if this phase of the subject is taken in hand.

Another line of activity which is opening to the elevator is the handling of choice seeds such as seed corn, sweet clover, alfalfa, field peas, soy beans and other feed and forage crop seeds. This would be in addition to the regular traffic in wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye. I do not have in mind merely the supplying of seeds to the farmers of the community.

**Seed Handling.**—I have in mind also the handling of seeds produced by the farmers of the community. More and more North Dakota is being recognized as a state where choice seeds can be grown and a wonderful market is being developed in even the southern parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and even greater markets in such States as Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and farther east and farther south.

Millions of pounds of sweet clover seed and other seeds referred to are being ordered from the states mentioned and North Dakota can in a few years become a greatest producing area because of our admirable soil conditions, rainfall, sunshine, temperature, etc. I need not refer to the activity of the supply departments of local elevator companies. This is a field in which you are already interested and which can be made an important part of your operations.

Committees were appointed after the discussion following Dr. Coulter's address, and Hon. Treadwell Twitchell spoke on the National Farmers' Production Council.

March 20th was managers' day and M. M. Van Osdel presided. After the band concert, O. B. Sorenson, Pillsbury, N. D., gave a humorous sketch, and John F. Gustafson, Pres. Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, addressed the members.

Mr. Gustafson expressed himself as optimistic over the outlook for North Dakota, saying that this state is not so bad off as some are picturing it. He said he was glad that the Coulter bill had been defeated in congress, insisting that the farmers are not in need of more credit.

I speak as a farmer and I say we are suffering from too much credit now. What we need is to get the farmers' dollar on a par with the other fellow's dollar.

I am reminded of an incident which occurred in early pioneer days in my community. A Pennsylvania Dutchman came into the community with a team of horses, a cow and a little farming equipment.

I went to see him one time, shortly after that. He was milking the cow.

I asked him how things were going with him and he said that the old cow seemed to be going back on him. He told me she used to give 10 quarts of milk a day, but he was only getting a small part of that now.

Then he went on to say that one of his horses had died and he had put the harness on the cow and made her help haul the breaking plow.

And yet he wondered why she wasn't giving as much milk as before.

Discussions followed with the "Best Way of Handling Wheat Growers' Wheat" and "Snowbird Lignite Operators and Dealers" as topics.

H. A. Libby, attorney for the Ass'n, discussed law points at 1:30 p. m. A discussion of "Seed Distribution" and "How Can the Elevator Manager Prepare to Handle the Products from Diversified Farming?" followed.

The Grainmen's Band broadcasted a program from Station WDAY, Radio Equipment Corp., at 7:30 p. m.

Mar. 21 was taken up by an address by J. W. Shorthill, sec'y Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, the reports of various committees, and the election of directors for the ensuing year.

Members elected to the board of directors are L. H. Smith, Emerado, for the first congressional district; Geo. Knauss, Hannaford, second district, and R. H. Patten, Parshall, third. Andrew Robbie, Cavalier, was chosen as director at large, and Bismarck was selected as the meeting place for next year.

The board of directors re-elected R. F. Gunkelman, Fargo, pres. of the Ass'n. Other officers selected are Geo. Knauss, Hannaford, vice-pres.; P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, sec'y-treas., and C. H. Bruns, Hazen, field sec'y.

The grain dealers adopted resolutions to the effect that: The revenue tax on grain transactions should be removed, since it was enacted as a war measure and similar taxation has been removed in most other cases. It was decided to urge congress to pass the Newton Bill to eliminate the tax.

The laws of North Dakota concerning liens on grain make it difficult for an elevator to safely purchase grain, and there are serious defects in grain handling and storage laws. It was decided that the pres. should appoint a

[Continued on page 376.]

# Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

## ARKANSAS

Centerton, Ark.—The Terry Flour & Grist Mill recently sustained a \$6,000 fire loss.

Heber Springs, Ark.—The plant of the Farley Milling Co. has been purchased by J. B. Davis, of Fairbanks, who will operate it.

## CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—Fire recently caused a loss of \$50,000 to the A. W. Scott Hay & Grain Co.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Mail addressed to S. C. Dunlap, Grain Exchange, has been returned marked "unclaimed."

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Sperry Flour Co. has bot six acres for \$120,000 as a site for the new \$1,000,000 mill, which will be erected here.

Los Angeles, Cal.—We have given up the option we had on some land between here and Alhambra, and so will not build.—West Coast Grain Co.

Covina, Cal.—Fire recently destroyed the storehouse of the San Gabriel Valley Milling Co. together with 12 carloads of grain on the track alongside. Crossed wires are said to have caused the fire.

San Francisco, Cal.—The storage building, which the State Harbor Board is erecting at Islais Creek, is of cribbed construction, has two bins, is covered with galvanized iron, and has a storage capacity of 1,000 tons bulk grain. The storage shed is 180 ft. wide, 400 ft. long and the height permits stacking 20 tiers of sacks. The capacity of the shed is 8,000 tons sacked grain.

## CANADA

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Home Grain Co. was recently incorporated for \$15,000.

Vancouver, B. C.—The British Oriental Grain & Elvtr. recently incorporated for \$250,000.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Globe Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, has opened offices in the Pacific Bldg. here.

Edmonton, Alta.—Spillers, Ltd., of England will start erecting the elvtrs. in this province about April 1.

Hastings, Ont.—Fire destroyed the grain elvtr. of Reeve W. M. Foulds. Loss, several thousand dollars.

Port Colborne, Ont.—Alex Ferguson has been appointed mgr. of the Canadian government elvtr. here, succeeding W. Fawcett.

Point Edward, Ont.—As soon as a desirable site can be obtained from the Grand Trunk Rwy. a large feed mill and elvtr. will be erected by Quebec parties.

New Westminster, B. C.—E. A. Riddell, pres. of the Board of Trade, has announced that private interests would erect at least two grain terminal elvtrs. on the Fraser River.

Hastings, Ont.—The grain elvtr. and coal sheds of Messrs. H. M. Foulds & Sons was burned recently together with a considerable amount of grain, flour and feed. Partly insured.

Lethbridge, Alta.—T. E. Bradburn, general superintendent of the McLaughlin Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, has opened an office here. Direct wire service with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will be maintained.

Vancouver, B. C.—The harbor board will establish several large floating elvtrs. to load ships on the stream. A U. S. Shipping Board partially completed vessel is already in use as an elvtr. The harbor board expects to secure several hulls and use them as floating elvtrs.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Progress is reported on the revetment wall which the United Grain Growers, Ltd., is building out in the lake front off its large elvtr. site at Current River. Work has also been started on the elvtr. dock, which will extend 550 ft. along the newly dredged slip.

Vancouver, B. C.—A controlling interest in the Vancouver Terminal Grain Co., Ltd., has been bot by the Spillers Milling & Associated Industries, Ltd., of London, Eng. The Vancouver company is erecting a 2,000,000-bu. reinforced concrete elvtr. which should be finished by Sept. 1. Sir Wm. Edgar Nicholls, chairman of Spillers Milling & Associated Industries, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Vancouver Terminal Grain Co. The other directors elected were: R. H. Gale, W. B. Sifton, P. L. Tanner and D. E. Treharne, who is managing director.

## COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The T. D. Phelps Grain Co. sustained a partial loss on its elvtr., Feb. 25. Cause, spontaneous combustion.

Yuma, Colo.—The contract for a 30,000-bu. cribbed iron clad elvtr. has been let by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. to E. H. Cramer.

Denver, Col.—L. H. Connell, mgr. of the Rocky Mountain Grain Co., was elected pres. of the Grain Exchange, succeeding John Conley.

Long Hollow, Colo.—John Black of Kirtland, N. M., has formed a company that will conduct a milling business here. Mr. Black owned a flour mill in Kirtland and is making the change because of the waterpower here.

Denver, Colo.—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Denver Grain Exchange held March 10: L. H. Connell, pres., C. B. Rader, sec'y, R. Quest, vice pres., J. W. Cook, treas. Two new directors were chosen, R. Quest and J. W. Cook.

## IDAHO

Moscow, Ida.—J. C. Gibson, grain dealer, has again opened a grain office, having rented desk space.

Franklin, Ida.—The mill of C. U. Bradford & Son, known as the Franklin Flour Mills, was burned Mar. 5.

## ILLINOIS

Cambridge, Ill.—A Constant Sheller has been installed in the mill of Wm. Ringle & Co.

Winchester, Ill.—The interests of W. S. Northrop in the grain elvtr. have been taken over by his son, H. L. Northrop.

Edwards, Ill.—I am no longer mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here.—Glenn D. Marshall.

East Moline, Ill.—The Independent Flour & Feed Co. has installed a grinding mill at a cost of \$2,500.

Fairmount, Ill.—Fire, starting in the electric motor, occurred in the elvtr. of the Fairmount Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Jerseyville, Ill.—The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. has installed a 12-ton Howe Scale in its elvtr. and has erected a new office.

The 31st annual meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in Springfield, May 9 and 10. Headquarters will be at the Leland Hotel.

Carlock, Ill.—The Carlock Farmers Elvtr. Co. has started excavating for its new elvtr. The Bloomington Construction Co. has the contract.

Good Hope, Ill.—I accepted the position of mgr. of the Good Hope Co-op. Co., and took charge Mar. 1. I was formerly at New Hampton, Ia.—E. J. Funk.

Springfield, Ill.—Mail addressed to the E. B. Conover Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "out of business." E. B. Conover committed suicide several months ago.

Tolono, Ill.—The J. A. Creamer elvtr. was recently sold at the court house to Frank Yeates of Rantoul for \$7,500 cash. The elvtr. was sold to satisfy a judgment.

Middletown, Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co. is adding an addition to its elvtr. here. The addition is 16 x 26 ft., and will add 12,000 bus. to the capacity of the elvtr.

Knoxville, Ill.—J. C. South, formerly of the South Grain, Lbr. & Supply Co., with headquarters here, has disposed of all of his elvtrs., and is out of the grain business.

Meadota, Ill.—C. A. Livingston has succeeded Geo. G. Good as local office mgr. of Jas. F. Bennett & Co. Mr. Good has been transferred to the Indianapolis office of this firm.

Plainfield, Ill.—The Plainfield Grain Co. is planning on building a new mill house. A statement for the year ending Feb. 29, 1924, shows total assets at \$282,789.09 and profits \$30,511.19.

Decatur, Ill.—The grain and flour from the Purity Baking Co. and Lyons Milling Co. fire, is being salvaged by J. M. Whiteside of the Chicago Grain & Salvage Co. The loss from fire was about \$30,000.

Paris, Ill.—Frank Rudy, 69, of the Rudy-Huston Grain Co., died Mar. 7, from a heart attack. Mr. Rudy entered the grain business 30 years ago with D. D. Huston. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Highland, Ill.—E. W. Trolliet, mgr. of the grain department of the F. M. B. A. Elvtr. Co., had his clothes torn from his body and one leg mangled when his clothing caught in the main shaft, whirling him around and around.

Neponset, Ill.—With a heavy charge of nitro-glycerine, three yeggmen recently blew the safe at the elvtr. of the Neponset Farmers Elvtr. Co., early in the morning and escaped with \$70 in cash. Every window in the place was shattered.—J.

Albany, Ill.—Albany is to have a new business firm. It will be promoted by a company of Albany business men, and will handle all kinds of grain, seeds and building material. The cribs and buildings will be located on River street.—J.

The following have joined the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n: H. T. Walton, Mayview, Ill., Meyer & Meyer, Omaha, Ill., Horton & Reeder, Ficklin, Ill., U. B. Memmen & Son, Minonk, Ill., C. L. Smith, Milmine, Ill. and the Valley Grain Co. of Utica, Ill.

Virden, Ill.—The Illinois Mill & Elvtr. Co., a subsidiary of the Farmers Consolidated Co-op. Ass'n, has recently purchased the mill of Canham & Co. Ira Lively, formerly of this city, will operate the mill. The company is planning to install additional machinery, and will manufacture various kinds of feeds and whole wheat flour.

# The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

Galva, Ill.—E. C. Lindblom who has been associated with the Heffelbower & Peterson, grain dealers for eight years, has resigned. Fred Quayle is his successor. An up-to-date mill has recently been installed in the Heffelbower & Peterson elvtr.

Paxton, Ill.—The grain dump at the elvtr. of the Farmers Grain Co. failed to lock recently when a team drove over it. The dump went down and each of the horses had one leg inside. A block and tackle was needed to lift the horses, who were badly bruised.

Toulon, Ill.—A. J. Walters of Wrigley & Walters, has sold his interest in the firm to J. H. Wrigley. The firm will now be known as the Wrigley Grain & Lumber Co. All accounts of the old firm are due. The company is also in business in LeRoy and Sabina, no change will be made in the ownership in these places.

East Peoria, Ill.—At a meeting of the joint boards of directors of the Illinois and Iowa Farmers and Grain Dealers ass'ns, a plan to purchase the concrete elvtr. here was made, with an organization of farmers and grain dealers to operate the elvtr. and have a membership in the Peoria Board of Trade. A com'ite has been appointed to inspect the elvtr. and if the purchase is made, the capacity of the elvtr. will probably be greatly increased. This elvtr. would be used as a terminal.

Waterloo, Ill.—The Koenigsmark Mill Co. and the Shoening-Koenigsmark Mfg. Co. of Valmeyer, Ill., are consolidated under the name of the Monroe Milling Co., and will have their main offices here. The new company has a milling capacity of 1,000 bbls. of flour daily and an elvtr. of 350,000 bus. capacity. The officers in the new company are: A. J. Koenigsmark, pres., J. J. Koenigsmark, K. Coerver and C. H. Koenigsmark, vice presidents; H. E. Hauptfleisch, sec'y; M. A. Koenigsmark, treas.; W. H. Coerver, auditor; J. F. W. Binder, supt. of mills, and John Koenigsmark, director.

## CHICAGO NOTES.

The following were recently elected to membership in the Board of Trade: L. T. Harris, Pine Bluff, Ark., and W. J. Fitzsimon, Chicago.

The Belt Line Elvtr. of Rosenbaum Bros. was damaged by fire Mar. 12, in the morning. The blaze was confined to the drier. Loss, \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Thos. S. Deeves, 84, one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade, died Mar. 10. He is survived by his widow and a son, Griffen, and daughter, Mrs. C. M. Jordon.

Cross, Roy & Saunders have announced that the name would be changed to Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris. A. L. Eberhart of Omaha has entered the firm as vice pres. and sales mgr.

Walter Hvale, who was associated with the cash grain interests of Knight & Co., was presented with a gold watch by his friends on Mar. 15. S. P. Arnot made the presentation speech. Mr. Hvale has gone to Winnipeg to represent a New York house in that market.

We are indebted to James J. Fones, sec'y of the Board of Trade, for a copy of the sixtieth annual report of the trade and commerce of Chicago, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923. It contains the interesting reports of committees associated with the Board of Trade and a large number of valuable statistics, besides the rules and by-laws of the Chicago exchange.

## INDIANA

Berne, Ind.—The Berne Grain & Hay Co. has reduced its capital stock to \$25,000.

New Waverly, Ind.—The New Waverly Elvtr. Co. has rebuilt its elvtr. which burned in October.

Portland, Ind.—The Cartwright & Headington Elvtr. Co. has reduced its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$20,000.

Monroeville, Ind.—John Crabill has succeeded H. C. Clark as manager of the Monroeville Equity Exchange.

Churubusco, Ind.—Thos. Kellar, who has been mgr. of the elvtr. of the Mayer Grain Co. here, is now mgr. at Huntington for the same company.

Winamac, Ind.—O. W. Williams, who has been mgr. of the Farmers elvtr. at Laketon for the last few years, is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Lapel, Ind.—It was erroneously stated that H. J. Nading had succeeded Ross Wise as mgr. Ross Wise is an elvtr. operator. H. J. Nading has been mgr. for 18 months.

Evansville, Ind.—Inglehart Bros. and the Diamond Mills have offered the use of their elvtrs. to members of the wheat pool of Vanderburgh county. Practically all wheat pooled in this district will be sold here.

Scircleville, Ind.—I succeeded Oscar Scott as mgr. of the Scircleville Grain Co. I have been in the hospital in Rochester, Minn., for some time and have just returned home. I expect to resume my duties in a week or so.—H. C. Clark.

Cumberland, Ind.—The Farmers Terminal Grain & Feed Co. was recently purchased at a receivers' sale by 14 farmers and business men of this locality. They organized the Cumberland Elvtr. Co. and started operating the plant Mar. 17.

Washington, Ind.—Chas. A. Kidwell has purchased the interest of his partner, Roy E. Norris, in the White Bird flour mill and elvtrs., and is now sole owner. The business will be known as the C. A. Kidwell Mill. The successor to Mr. Norris as miller and wheat buyer will take his place in the spring.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bert Boyd celebrated March 13th by helping Thurston, the wizard, entertain the crippled children of the city. Right in the middle of the performance, the magician reached down inside Bert's collar and pulled out a large white rabbit, so the children have discarded Bert and call him "Bunny."

Akron, Ind.—The Akron Grain & Lbr. Co. and the F. Haldeman Elvtr. Co. have been consolidated. The new firm will be known as the Haldeman-Baum Co., and will be in charge of Geo. Baum and Frank Haldeman. A number of improvements will be made in the summer. The new firm will deal in grain, feed, building material and coal.

Seymour, Ind.—It is reported on reliable authority that the Blish Milling Co. has offered to co-operate with the wheat pool farmers in its locality to the extent of tentatively offering to place at the disposal of the wheat pool the country elvtrs. owned by this company along the line of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. It is understood that this offer is interpreted to mean that the milling company would either sell or lease its elvtrs. to the pool or would, if desired, operate the elvtrs. for the farmers and in the manner laid down by the wheat pool officials. It is said that in Jackson County where the Blish Milling Co.'s main plant is, only about 1,500 acres of the 1924 crop has been signed up for the pool. This is hardly sufficient to warrant the organization being definitely made and further progress of the farmers in this is being watched with much interest.

## IOWA

Buck Grove, Ia.—The Buck Grove Elvtr. Co. is successor to H. G. Scott.

Stockton, Ia.—We have installed a 50-h.p. Munson Mill.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Oxford Junction, Ia.—The old grain elvtr. of John Kropik is being torn down.

Parkersburg, Ia.—I have recently sold my elvtr. to Glenn Schuck.—J. F. Escher.

Sigourney, Ia.—The Sigourney Roller Mills have added a new Munson Attrition Mill.

Gilman, Ia.—H. E. Jenks has been re-elected mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.—J.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The elvtr. of the Merriam & Millard Co. is not being operated.

Rock Valley, Ia.—It was erroneously reported that Harvey Ryan bot an elvtr. here.

Rock Valley, Ia.—We have taken over the Rounds Milling & Elvtr. Co.—Rock Valley Flour & Feed Co.

LeMars, Ia.—Our former bookkeeper, Nick Luken, is manager and bookkeeper.—Farmers Elvtr. Co-op. Co.

Farmington, Ia.—J. H. Miller has added a new Munson Ball Bearing Attrition Mill and other improvements.

Mapleton, Ia.—The Haubrich Grain & Lumber Co. has installed a feed grinder with a daily capacity of 300 bus.

Swea City, Ia.—It was stated some time ago that there would be a change in managers. No change will be made.

Bouton, Ia.—The Stockley Grain Co. of Des Moines has sold the two elvtrs., which they own here, to Ray Tierney.

Plainfield, Ia.—Bernice Johnston has been re-appointed mgr. of the Farmers' Elvtr. Co. at this place for the coming year.—J.

Abbot, Ia.—Frank Ackerman recently purchased the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., and took possession Mar. 15.

Elberon, Ia.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., the members voted to buy the plant of the Independent Grain & Lbr. Co.

Dike, Ia.—We have bot the elvtr. here, of the Independent Grain & Lbr. Co., and are now operating it.—Gifford Grain Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Hawkeye, Ia.—We are installing man lifts in our two elvtrs. I have been re-elected as mgr. for another year.—T. A. Pfund, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Dougherty, Ia.—We recently bot the grain elvtr. and other buildings formerly owned by the Independent Grain & Lbr. Co.—Dougherty Grain Co.

Marcus, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a feed milling plant which consists of a 24 in. Munson Ball Bearing Attrition Mill with 2-20 h.p. motors.

Keota, Ia.—W. S. Gregory & Son remodeled their feed milling plant and have installed a 24-in. Munson Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, run by 2-20 h.p. motors.

Garwin, Ia.—The creditors of the Garwin Farmers Elvtr. Co. were notified that all claims against the company must be filed with the receiver, A. Cuthbertson, on or before June 30, 1924.

Webster City, Ia.—John R. Brown has bot the elvtr. and grain business of A. F. Froning & Son for \$10,000, and will take possession May 1. Mr. Froning retains the coal business. He has been in the elvtr. and grain buying business for 26 years and leaves for Garrison because he will have a larger buying field there.—J.

Garrison, Ia.—Froning & Son of Webster City have bot the elvtrs. of the Garrison Grain & Lumber Co., and the Farmers Lumber & Grain Co., both co-operative enterprises, which are now discontinued, the former with a loss of \$12,000 to \$14,000, and the latter with a surplus of \$14,000. For the elvtrs. \$5,000 and \$7,000 was paid. Both companies had lumber yards in connection. These went to the Midwest Lumber Co., of Dubuque, the lumber going in at invoice value, while the sheds alone of the Farmers Lumber & Grain Co. brot \$6,000. P. M. Mettlin, mgr. of the latter, has gone back to Reinbeck, Ia., to his former employer, the Central Lumber Co., while Ralph Scott, until recently mgr. of the Garrison Grain & Lumber Co., has not announced his plans. Mr. Froning will operate both elvtrs. under his personal supervision.

Owasa, Ia.—The lumber in the old Davis & Moser elvtr. has been sold at an auction, Feb. 25. The elvtr. was the property of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Winterset, Ia.—We have built a mill addition to our warehouse and have installed a 24-in. Munson Attrition Mill, with dumps, overhead bins, etc. The mill is direct driven by 2 25-h.p. motors, and has separate motors, driving legs, and a conveyor system. The cost of the plant complete was \$5,500.—M. Young & Co., Inc.

Roland, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently made an improvement by taking the motor which drives the elvtr. from the ground floor and placing it in the cupola, thereby eliminating about 300 ft. of rope. This drive rope traveled thru six sheave pulleys, using up part of the power necessary to run the large cup belt. Saving of power and current consumption and simplifying the machinery thruout are the advantages gained.

## KANSAS

Nekoma, Kan.—I am no longer in the grain business.—Dan Phillips.

Rolla, Kan.—I am again mgr. of the Security Elvtr. here.—C. O. Darnall.

Effingham, Kan.—We are out of the grain business.—Snyder & Henderson.

Topeka, Kan.—H. C. Wear will take possession of the Central Mills on June 1.

Kinsley, Kan.—A grain elvtr. will be built here by the Wichita & Northwestern Ry. Co.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The Arkansas Milling Co. is planning to operate entirely on electric power.

Hays, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. is dismantling its plant to remove to a nearby site.

Alta Vista, Kan.—Robbers blew the safe at the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. recently, and escaped with about \$50.

Parsons, Kan.—Aldo Funston has purchased the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., which will be known as the Funston Co.

Junction City, Kan.—Chas. Neyer has bot the interest of his partner, M. D. Babb in the Babb & Neyer grain and feed business.

Garden City, Kan.—F. B. Ira, now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. at Lost Springs, has been appointed mgr. of the Kisner elvtr. here.

Larned, Kan.—E. F. Erbacher, formerly mgr. of the Keystone Mfg. Co. has returned to Kingman and will again manage the mill there.

Topeka, Kan.—J. F. Baldwin, who has been associated with the Kaw Mfg. Co. for 10 years is now with the Arkansas City Mfg. Co., Arkansas City.

Salina, Kan.—The contract for the erection of six storage bins for the Robinson Milling Co. has been let to the Stone Engineering Co. for \$31,000.

Gypsum, Kan.—The Teichgraeber Mfg. Co. will build a new mill costing between \$30,000 and \$40,000 to replace the one recently burned. An up-to-date mill building and three concrete bins will be constructed.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Paul Phillips has resigned his position with the Security Elvtr. Co., and has opened an oil brokerage office in the Rorabaugh-Wiley building. Mr. Phillips has been in the grain business for the past eight years.

Verdi, Kan.—It is reported that the Farmers Elvtr. Co. will rebuild the elvtr. burned Feb. 29, as soon as weather conditions permit. This elvtr. was leased by us. We have no mill here.—Tyler & Co., Geo. S. Brolliari, agent.

Halstead, Kan.—J. H. McNair, 72, pioneer miller, died Mar. 18. Mr. McNair was interested in the Halstead Mill & Elvtr. Co., the Newton Mill & Elvtr. Co., Newton, Kan., and the Blackwell Mill & Elvtr. Co., Blackwell, Okla., and the Midland Milling Co., Kansas City.

Browndale (Idana p. o.) Kan.—The C. F. Parks Grain Co. of this village and Miltonvale has failed.

Sterling, Kan.—The property of the Arnold-Madabis Mfg. Co. has been sold by the assignee, W. W. Stahl, to the Arnold Mfg. Co., which has recently been formed. The mill has started operating under the management of R. M. Benton. Mr. Benton will continue to manage the Kansas-Oklahoma Mfg. Co. at Lyons together with his new duties.

Olmitz, Kan.—The farmers interested in the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. recently elected nine new directors, who are willing to take charge of the business, but refuse to assume the debts incurred. It is said that the retired board of directors signed some notes, for money borrowed for operation, as individuals. The debts are said to amount to \$11,000.

Leavenworth, Kan.—The Kansas Co-op. Wheat Marketing Ass'n, which is a merger of the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n and the Kansas Farmers Union, purchased the Kansas Central grain elvtr. on Mar. 18 for \$80,000. The elvtr. has a capacity of 450,000 bus. and is fully equipped and of concrete construction. This elvtr. was formerly owned by the Moore-Lawless Grain Co. until the failure of that firm about eight months ago, and was originally valued at \$150,000.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—John T. Gibbons, 86, who established a wholesale grain business here 62 years ago, died recently. The business is now carried on by Mr. Gibbons' three sons.

## KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Milling Co. is enlarging its plant.

Cynthia, Ky.—The Boyd Mill was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, \$13,000; no insurance.

Falmouth, Ky.—The Pendleton Flour Mills have been bot by a stock company for \$17,000. G. G. Parsons will continue as mgr.

West Hickman (Hickman p. o.) Ky.—D. R. Capps of Amite, La., has purchased half interest in the Walker Meal & Feed Co.

Henderson, Ky.—The Baskett Grain Co., which recently bot the old Farless flour mill, will handle grain, flour, meal and corn products.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The new B. & O. R. R. elvtr. will be equipped with 4 Metcalf Car Dumps similar to the one installed at the Windmill Point elvtr. of the Montreal Harbor Commission.

## MICHIGAN

Tustin, Mich.—We will erect an elvtr. in the spring, on the site of the elvtr. of the Dighton Grain Co. which burned in December.—Tustin Elvtr. & Lbr. Co.

Detroit, Mich.—It is a question with our board of directors whether they will rebuild the mill which burned Feb. 29. The mill was fully insured.—Commercial Milling Co.

## MINNESOTA

Elizabeth, Minn.—I will not rebuild my elvtr. recently destroyed by fire.—John Heyerholm.

Revere, Minn.—Automatic scales have been installed in the Revere Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr.

Bird Island, Minn.—The Knutson Grain Co. and the Monarch Elvtr. Co. are closed.—H. T. Robb.

Hazel Run, Minn.—The Hazel Run Product Co. has installed a Howe Scale and a dump.

Traverse (St. Peter p. o.) Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is planning to erect an elvtr. here.

Mapleton, Minn.—A truck dump will be installed in the elvtr. of J. S. Emerson by T. E. Ibbsen Co.

Plainview, Minn.—The Plainview Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed an oil engine to replace electricity.

Austin, Minn.—J. C. Hormel recently announced the closing of the Hormel Milling Co.'s plant here.

Cottonwood, Minn.—A Howe Scale and a truck dump will be installed in the elvtr. of A. E. Anderson.

Kasson, Minn.—It is reported that the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. will sell its plant and get out of the business.

Duluth, Minn.—B. J. Crowley, former superintendent of elvtr. "S" of the Great Northern Elvtr. Co., died recently.

Benson, Minn.—J. J. Long has installed a dump in his plant. L. O. Peterson will also install a dump in his plant.

Lamberton, Minn.—Thos. Masterson, who has been mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for 14 years, resigned recently.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Thieves wrecked the safe at F. H. Peavey & Co. on March 18 and took \$670 and a jewel box.

Stanton, Minn.—F. A. Strom will be succeeded by Frank Shepard as mgr. of the Commander Elvtr. Co. on April 1.

Bird Island, Minn.—Mail addressed to the Bird Island Roller Mill has been returned marked "moved left no address."

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Pioneer Grain Co. denies the report that this company has been taken over by the St. Paul Mfg. Co.

Madelia, Minn.—P. O. Christianson, who was formerly with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Ada, is now mgr. of the Equity Elvtr. here.

Hanley Falls, Minn.—A new Howe Scale and a dump will be installed in the Hanley Falls Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. by T. E. Ibbsen.

New York Mills, Minn.—Olof Pary and others have organized a \$25,000 stock company and expect to build a flour mill and elvtr.

Rochester, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Rochester Grain Co., containing about 800 bus. of grain was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$4,500.

Deer Creek, Minn.—It was erroneously reported that the elvtr. of the H. C. Ervin Co. was damaged by fire. The fire was in a warehouse not an elvtr.

Glencoe, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Mfg. Co. will soon take over the management of the elvtr. owner by the Glencoe Farmers Elvtr., Livestock & Produce Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. Mary D. Wells, wife of F. B. Wells, of F. H. Peavey & Co., died in New York City, Mar. 7. Mrs. Wells was the daughter of F. H. Peavey.

Walnut Grove, Minn.—I have bot the Walnut Grove Grain & Supply Co.'s elvtr. and will run it myself under the name of "The Masterson Elvtr."—Thos. Masterson.

Delft, Minn.—The Carson Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new type-registering Fairbanks scale and Trapp dump, and will cover the elvtr. with new steel sheet roofing soon.

Moorhead, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has let the contract for an elvtr. and warehouse to the Hickok Construction Co. of Minneapolis. Work will start in about two weeks, and will cost \$10,000. Entirely new equipment will be used in the new elvtr. and will include a corn sheller.

## MISSOURI

De Soto, Mo.—The property of the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been sold.

St. Charles, Mo.—The St. Charles Milling Co. expects to erect a flour mill and elvtr.

Quitman, Mo.—The J. C. Ware Grain Co. is planning to build a new plant in the summer.

Macon, Mo.—E. McKane and B. T. Banner of Bevier have purchased the mill of W. E. Evans.

Versailles, Mo.—Judge Geo. H. Carpenter has succeeded A. L. Ross as mgr. of the Morgan County Elvtr. Co.

Union Star, Mo.—Frank Stire recently bot the Hoerman grain elvtr. here. John Roberts will continue to be mgr.

St. Louis, Mo.—The office of the Lancaster Commission Co., of which H. V. Lancaster is pres., has been closed.

Anderson, Mo.—The Anderson Roller Mills have recently been incorporated for \$12,000 by J. F. Kincannon, E. E. Coffee and others.

Wolf Island, Mo.—The P. M. Barton Co. has been incorporated for \$60,000 by P. M. Barton, Thos. B. Williams, J. L. Rynnerson and B. P. Rynnerson.

Lockwood, Mo.—The roof of the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was damaged by fire, which threatened to destroy the plant. The fire is said to have started from sparks from the exhaust pipe of a gasoline engine.

Carl Junction, Mo.—We have installed machinery for grinding feeds of all kinds, and for making graham flour and table meal.—T. B. Milton, mgr., Milton Milling Co. This company has leased the Farmers Inter-State Elvtr. & Commission Co.'s elvtr.

Sweet Springs, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Grain Co. has been awarded judgment of \$27,223.52 for damages against the Missouri Pac. R. R. Co., for the loss of a warehouse in September, 1918, from fire said to have started from locomotive sparks. This is the third judgment awarded, the first was for \$40,000 and the second for \$27,000.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

W. C. Bagley is now mgr. of the grain department for the Southwestern Milling Co.

Harold T. Mulhall, formerly associated with Goffe & Carkener, died in New York, Mar. 16. He was a brother-in-law of Geo. S. Carkener.

The working house of elvtr. "A" of the Armour Grain Co. will be remodeled. The cleaning and handling capacity will be increased and up-to-date equipment installed.

We are indebted to W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Board of Trade, for the annual statistical report of that exchange for the year of 1923. It gives tables and data valuable to anyone directly connected with the markets.

Members of the Board of Trade will vote on Mar. 29, on the amendment to the rules making it compulsory for brokers living outside of this city, who solicit business for local firms to register with the sec'y's offices the same as traveling men.

Major Chas. H. Searing, 73, who has been head of the Arkansas Milling Co. for 43 years, died Mar. 12. He is survived by two brothers. Major Searing was appointed special Indian agent by President Grant and sent to Nebraska. This appointment gave him his title.

On Mar. 22, members of the Board of Trade voted favorably on an amendment to the rules making the premium for delivering No. 1 or No. 2 white oats on future contracts  $\frac{1}{2}$ c instead of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c a bushel. The contract grade is 26 lbs. or better No. 3 white. Sections prohibiting a member from acting as both principal and agent in any cash or future transactions were amended to except instances where futures are exchanged for the cash property. The penalty for violation of these rules is expulsion from the exchange.

O. C. Thomas of the Twidale, Wright Grain Co. has removed to Franklin, Neb., and will solicit consignments of grain.

#### MONTANA

Coffee Creek, Mont.—H. G. Ronish is no longer mgr. of the Montana & Dakota Grain Co.

Denton, Mont.—D. V. Coffman, formerly treas. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Moore, died recently.

Cascade, Mont.—Our plant has been shut down since Mar. 1, but we expect to get started about April 1.—Cascade Milling & Elvtr. Co.

Reserve, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a 25,000-bus. capacity twin elvtr. soon, and will install a grain cleaner and feed grinder.

Billings, Mont.—M. F. Mulroy, mgr. of the Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s mill will have charge of that company's mill now under construction at Buffalo, N. Y. He will be succeeded by W. A. Blume, now mgr. of the Dickinson, N. D., mill.

#### NEBRASKA

Gothenburg, Neb.—New motors will be installed in the Gothenburg Mills.

Imperial, Neb.—The new 100,000-bu. elvtr. of Krotter & Fitzgerald has been completed.

Overton, Neb.—E. Bailey has succeeded W. H. Starr as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n here.

Dakota City, Neb.—Chas. H. Fueston has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. here.

Peru, Neb.—J. B. Parriott has succeeded J. F. Heywood as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sweetwater, Neb.—The elvtr. of the Highland Grain Co. was burned recently. Cause: locomotive sparks.

Overton, Neb.—E. Baily of Smithfield has succeeded W. H. Starr as mgr. of the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n.

Sutherland, Neb.—The plant of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. will be repaired by the W. H. Cramer Construction Co.

Mitchell, Neb.—Fred Petsch will build a small elvtr. here. The contract has been let to the W. H. Cramer Construction Co.

Cozad, Neb.—P. W. Barker has resigned as mgr. of the T. B. Hord elvtr. and will return to Rising City, Neb., this month.

Crete, Neb.—J. L. Hutchinson started to work for us Mar. 1, 1924, he is not mgr.—E. J. Aron, mgr., Crete Grain & Live Stock Ass'n.

Effingham, Neb.—We are out of the grain business. The Hegarty Grain Co. is our successor. Chas. Hegarty is mgr.—Snyder & Henderson.

Cadams, Neb.—H. L. McKeown is at Davenport, Neb., and I am his successor as agent and mgr. of Nye Schneider Jenks Co. here.—T. C. Hart.

Gurley, Neb.—It is understood that Bert Steel will not rebuild his elvtr., which burned some months ago, unless someone goes into partnership with him.

Minden, Neb.—C. W. Horsburg of Holdrege has bot the 100-bbl. flour mill here. It is being prepared for operation and will be known as the Minden Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The J. O. Loch Mfg. Co. has been incorporated for \$200,000 by J. O. Loch, G. E. Farrell, R. F. Erwin, C. C. Thompson and W. E. Stanhope.

Hardy, Neb.—It is reported that some of the directors of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n believe that the business of that Ass'n could be made to pay if it were not for the indebtedness. There is some talk of making an assessment to pay off the debts.

Crawford, Neb.—Jas. H. Nestor recently bot the interest of his partner, B. E. Hanlon in the Crawford Grain Co. The firm will hereafter be known as the J. H. Nestor Feed Store.

Barneston, Neb.—The new elvtr., built by the late Wm. Townsend and recently purchased by us, is electrically equipped and the latest in elvtr. construction. Capacity, 16,000 bus.—F. J. Bahr & Son.

Omaha, Neb.—A reinforced concrete elvtr. consisting of seven concrete tanks having a capacity of 150,000 bus. and a working house containing two legs has been added to the grain handling and storage facilities of the Omaha Milling Co., the work having been done by the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co.

#### NEW ENGLAND

Chelsea, Mass.—The hay and grain warehouse of Krentzman Bros. was damaged by fire Mar. 6 at night. Loss, \$15,000.

Sabattus, Me.—Park-Maxwell Co., Inc., has been incorporated for \$15,000 and will operate a grist mill and deal in flour and grain. T. J. Park, G. R. Park and W. Maxwell are the incorporators.

Fitchburg, Mass.—Wm. F. Luscher, proprietor of the Fitchburg Grain Co. died suddenly Mar. 15. Mr. Luscher took over the Rollstone Grain Store in 1907. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The creditors of the National Grain Corporation have been offered \$100,000 for the personal property of the concern, but as there are outstanding accounts of \$75,000 they believe that no less than \$130,000 should be accepted.

Portland, Me.—The Cobb Mercantile Co. recently incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 preferred stock and 1,000 shares common stock of no par value. John C. Cobb is the pres. and treas., and W. S. Linnell is clerk. The firm will deal in grain, flour, feed and similar commodities.

#### NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—David Coleman, Inc., has acquired the services of Geo. Roden, who will have charge of the grain department.

Norwich, N. Y.—It is reported that I. L. Richer & Co. will enter the carlot grain and millfeed shipping business. This company was recently granted the "milling in transit" privilege.

Oswego, N. Y.—Foundations for the new state grain elvtr. on the west side barge canal terminal will be completed within two weeks. James Stewart & Co. will start building the elvtr. on or before Apr. 1, if weather conditions permit.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Berwick, N. D.—We installed two air dumps in our elvtr. here.—Arnold Bros.

Sentinel Butte, N. D.—Herbert Augenbaugh, grain buyer for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, died recently.

Forman, N. D.—The elvtr. of the Osborne, McMillan Elvtr. Co. will be moved to a new location near the Standard Oil station.

Windsor, N. D.—The elvtr. of the Powers Elvtr. Co. was totally destroyed by fire Mar. 13. The building, valued at \$10,000, was covered by insurance.

Regent, N. D.—J. P. Jungers & Sons are successors to the Regent Grain Co. here and handle hardware, machinery and lumber, but have no elvtrs.—Axel E. Borg, mgr.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Geo. H. Wilder and Chas. W. Ross have been appointed members of the board of managers of the state mill and elvtr. ass'n, to succeed J. F. McGrann of Fargo and G. L. Ireland of this city, who resigned.

Langdon, N. D.—The officers of the Northwestern Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, stated that the local flour mill would begin operating under new management.

## OHIO

Cygnet, O.—Thieves stole clover seed worth \$80 from the grain elvtr. here.

Buffton, O.—The Farmers Grain Co. is looking for a mgr. for its elvtr.

Toledo, O.—The old Pilliod Mill, which was built 70 years ago, is being torn down.

Muntanna (Cloverdale p. o.) O.—We are not positive if we will rebuild.—Muntanna Equity Exchange.

Alexandria, O.—H. W. Anderson has sold his interest in P. M. Ashbrook & Co. P. M. Ashbrook is now sole owner.

Arcanum, O.—We have taken over the Arcanum Equity Exchange Co.'s elvtr. here.—Chas. L. Ballenger, mgr., Arcanum Elvtr. Co.

Haviland, O.—Ben Ireton of Van Wert has taken over the property of the Haviland Elvtr. Co., and is operating the two elvtrs, one here and the other at Tipton.

Bowling Green, O.—We have not decided as to rebuilding our elvtr., on the C. H. & D., which burned Mar. 3.—Royce & Coon Grain Co.

Pittsburg, O.—A number of persons in this vicinity have purchased the elvtr. of the Arcanum Equity Exchange, which went into the hands of a receiver, and they are planning to make the elvtr. co-op.

St. Marys, O.—We have purchased the elvtr. of the Lock Two Grain & Mfg. Co., and will operate it under the name of J. S. Snapp & Son.—J. S. Snapp & Son. The former mgr. E. J. Carmhausen has gone to West Virginia.

Findlay, O.—On Mar. 8 seven young men were arrested as suspects in the thefts of clover seed valued at \$1,350 taken from elvtrs. in Rawson, Mt. Blanchard, Vanlue, Beaver Dam and Hoytville. Suspicion was aroused when the young men tried to sell the seed to the U. S. Commission Co.

Sidney, O.—A meeting of the Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n will no doubt be held to consider pooling which is authorized by the new Ohio grain marketing law. Every grain elvtr. operator of the state is directly affected by this law and should join in the general campaign to protect the farmers from the greed of the pool promoters.

Venedocia, O.—I have purchased the Lang Elvtr Co.'s elvtr and now operate one at Mermill, at Paulding under the firm name of Bitner & Pollock, and one at Cavette under the name of Heist & Pollock. My son, J. K. Pollock, will be mgr. of the elvtr here. New machinery will be installed at this elvtr immediately.—H. G. Pollock, the Pollock Grain Co., Middle Point, O.

Cardington, O.—The court recently decided that the 60 stockholders are not liable for the debts of the Cardington Farmers Exchange Co. The stockholders on July 12, 1919, had signed an agreement authorizing the directors to buy the Edison Mill & Warehouse, and the directors did so, giving their individual notes for \$41,000 for money borrowed to buy the mills. The Farmers Exchange Co. now is insolvent and in the hands of Rose Conoway, receiver. The receiver brot suit on the notes and the court holds that the directors, not the stockholders, are responsible for the balance of \$12,300 yet due and unpaid on the directors' notes.

## OKLAHOMA

Pawhuska, Okla.—It is reported that the Harris Grain Co. will establish cash stores in all the principal towns in Osage county.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The 27th annual convention of the Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, will be held May 20-21 at the Skirvin Hotel of this city.

## OREGON

Madras, Ore.—Fire recently destroyed the Madras Flour Mill owned by Douglas Hood and others. Loss, \$40,000.

Portland, Ore.—State Market Agent, C. E. Spence called a hearing on federal grades of wheat, which was held Mar. 17.

Portland, Ore.—The board of directors of the Merchants Exchange have approved the plans for a new building, which they believe will be completed in 90 days.

Portland, Ore.—The public dock commission is considering the installation of washers for cleaning wheat at the bulk grain elvtr. at Terminal No. 4 instead of smutters. The exporters of wheat are urging the change on account of the losses from smutting which they believe can be reduced by the change if proper care is taken during and after cleaning wheat.

Astoria, Ore.—The Port of Astoria marine terminals will be improved by repairs and additional equipment at a cost of \$31,700. The equipment will include a double-cleaner leg, a dust collector, another grain washer. The loading shed will be enlarged and considerable dredging will be done and a sprinkler fire prevention system will be installed in the grain loading gallery.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Newberry, Pa.—Winbar & Frank have purchased a flour mill here.

Dillsburg, Pa.—The Cook Grain, Feed & Supply Co. has sold its business interests to Firestone & Shillits.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Cramp & Cramp, a new firm in the flour, feed, grain and hay brokerage business, have opened an office in the Bourse Bldg. John F. Cramp, Jr., formerly with the Newsome Feed & Grain Co., Pittsburgh, is one of the partners.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Twentieth Street grain elvtr., operated by the Philadelphia Grain Elvtr. Co., was destroyed by fire Mar. 11, in the evening. Loss, \$300,000. There were about 84,000 bus. of grain in the elvtr. at that time. The building was mostly of wood and had a 300,000 bus. capacity. The elvtr. was part of the Reading Co. System.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The branch office of the W. P. Devereaux Co. has been discontinued.

Tea, S. D.—A Fairbanks 18-ft. scale and a dump will be installed at J. P. Oleson's elvtr. by L. D. Wait.

Volga, S. D.—The O. M. Olson mill and elvtr. building is being torn down. The plant has been closed for some time.

Crandon, S. D.—J. A. Meyers, who operated the elvtr. of Siberz Bros. & Craig under lease, has closed the elvtrs and returned to Tulare.

Sinai, S. D.—The Sinai Elvtr. Co. has improved its elvtr. by the addition of a man lift and cup belt and by repainting and repairing.

Huron, S. D.—It was erroneously reported that an elvtr. here was destroyed by fire. The fire was in a warehouse. The Everett Aughenbaugh Co. has no elvtr. here.

## SOUTHEAST

Dover, Del.—The DeSoto Roller Mills have been incorporated for \$1,250,000.

New Bern, N. C.—I am going into the hay and grain business here.—W. K. Slyron.

Athens, Ga.—J. R. Myers, W. D. Beacham and others have incorporated a flour and feed mill for \$30,000.

Madison, Va.—The Peola Mills, containing 3,000 bus. of wheat, were destroyed by fire. The mills were built in 1818.

Mobile, Ala.—The 200,000-bu export elvtr. of the Mobile & Ohio R. R. is subject to lease. All bids were opened Mar. 20.

Tarboro, N. C.—The name of the Barnes-Harrell Distributing Co. has been changed to the Southern Grain Co., and the capital stock reduced to \$10,000.

Mechanicsburg, Va.—The Mechanicsburg Roller Mills have been repurchased by W. T. Mustard, who is operating them. Extensive repairs are being considered.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The Goldberg mill interests have leased the good will and the rights of the McLean mills here for one year, with the privilege of extending the lease if desired.

Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Barker of Owen & Barker, is in the hospital for further operation. Mr. Barker was operated on for appendicitis and had returned home when complications set in.

Statesville, N. C.—The T. Ross Alexander Co., Inc., has been incorporated for \$25,000 by T. R. Alexander, E. E. Alexander and H. L. Gilbert. The company will conduct a wholesale and retail grain business.

Port Richmond, Va.—A severe windstorm recently capsized the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.'s floating elvtr., Commonwealth, at Pier A. The watchman, who was alone on board, jumped ashore. The elvtr. was empty.

Richmond, Va.—W. C. Ervin who has been active in the cash grain business on the Chicago Board of Trade for the last 25 years, will open feed and grain brokerage business. Mr. Ervin will serve clients in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland.

Decatur, Ala.—The Decatur Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated for \$25,000, with C. W. Knight as pres., and treas., F. E. Taylor, vice pres., and R. H. Jarvis, sec'y. This company has acquired the building and machinery of the Brandon Elvtr. Co., and the meal mill formerly owned by the Lyle-Taylor Co., known as the Twin City Roller Mills.

Norfolk, Va.—The Norfolk Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its annual banquet in the Old Colony Club on the evening of Feb. 29. Officials of Norfolk and Portsmouth were present. LeRoy Hodges, managing director of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce and former director of the budget for Virginia, was the leading speaker. He spoke about the hard road ahead of Virginia if she is to place herself on industrial and commercial equality with the other states around her, and voiced the opinion that the state-wide co-operation movement launched by the Ass'n last year was a step in the right direction. He added that Virginia needs to develop her waterpower so that cheap power can be obtained for the use of mills to compete with those in other states, and neighboring sections. J. H. Cofer, pioneer feed broker, was toastmaster and introduced Julian Powell, pres. of the grain dealers' organization, B. F. Metzger, treas., and H. J. Wagner, traffic manager of the Norfolk-Portsmouth freight traffic commission, who also addressed the assemblage.

## TENNESSEE

Waynesboro, Tenn.—The capital of the Wayne County Milling Co. has been increased \$10,000 to install machinery.

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Newport, Tenn.—E. A. Sparks is mgr. of the Newport Mfg. Co.

Cleveland, Tenn.—The Cleveland Milling Co. is building a brick flour mill and elvtr., which will double the capacity of the plant.

Union City, Tenn.—Lem Motlow, who with his son, operated the Motlow Milling Co. and elvtr., is being held for murder of a Pullman car conductor.

## TEXAS

Celina, Tex.—H. T. Ratcliffe has been appointed mgr. of the Celina Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Houston, Tex.—Our firm is composed of the following members, T. H. Saint, P. C. Saint and J. A. Saint, who is general mgr.—Saint & Co.

Texline, Tex.—We expect to install a motor to operate elvtr. of two legs, also two cleaners to replace the 15 h. p. Fairbanks engine.—J. L. Davis, mgr., Equity Union Exchange.

Clarkwood, Tex.—Horton & Bauer recently incorporated for \$20,000, and will operate grain elvtrs. and warehouses. W. J. Bauer, Jr., C. W. Horton and G. F. Dryden are incorporators.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The elvtr. of the Fort Worth Elvtr. Co. is about two-thirds finished. Work is being done on the forms in the addition that the E. G. Rall Grain Co. is building, and they are preparing to pour the bins.

New Braunfels, Tex.—The convention of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held here May 23-24, at Landa Park, which is encircled by Lake Placid. This place is considered one of the beauty spots of the Southwest.

## UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The Globe Grain & Mfg. Co. is operating the grain elvtrs. of the Utah Cereal Food Co.

Ogden, Utah.—The Hylton Flour Mills have increased their capital from \$135,000 in preferred and \$25,000 in common stock to \$150,000 preferred and 1,500 shares of common stock with no par value.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—A 2,000 bbl. flour mill and a 300,000 bu. elvtr. known as the Hustler Mill of the Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been completed and is now in operation. The mill, the elvtr. and the large two-story flour warehouse are all reinforced concrete and fire proof. The mill was designed and erected by the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co.

## WASHINGTON

Seattle, Wash.—The Merchants Exchange recently moved from its temporary quarters on the fourth floor of the Arctic bldg. to the ground floor.

Spokane, Wash.—J. K. Smith, mgr. of the Spokane mill of the Sperry Flour Co., has been transferred to the head office of that company in San Francisco. Mr. Smith will be superintendent of the grain division.

Cheney, Wash.—C. D. Martin, mgr. of the F. M. Martin Grain & Mfg. Co., stated that the company was planning to build a large addition to its plant. The lots opposite the mill have already been purchased for the new building.

## WISCONSIN

Iron Ridge, Wis.—One old elvtr. here will be dismantled.—Iron Ridge Lbr. Co.

Superior, Wis.—The Itasca elvtr. is closed for repairs in the engine plant, and is getting an overhauling.

Elmwood, Wis.—The capital stock of the Elmwood Lumber & Grain Co. has been increased to \$80,000.

Edgerton, Wis.—The Edgerton Farmers Co-op. Co. has purchased the feed mill equipment of the Schaller-Young Lumber Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Kneisler Bros. are operating the Ladish Elvtr. under the name of Bay Elvtr. This elvtr. is connected with the Ladish Mill.

De Pere, Wis.—The Wells-Olsen Mfg. Co. has rented part of the flour plant of the Powell Mfg. Co., for warehouse purposes. The date set for the sale of the Powell Mfg. Co. is Mar. 31.

Milwaukee, Wis.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, J. L. Bowlus was re-appointed mgr. of the Transportation Department for the year. The annual election will be held April 7 and the primary on Mar. 29. The caucus was held Mar. 22.

## Farmers Elevator Operators Meet at Fargo, N. D.

[Continued from page 370.]

legislative com'ite to attend the next session of the state legislature and work for fair, equitable legislation for the grain dealers.

The ass'n went on record as opposed to the reduction of the flax tariff and instructed the sec'y to mail letters of protest to senators and representatives.

The Transportation Act of 1920 has not been in effect long enough to fully demonstrate its merits or shortcomings and should be allowed to continue in its present form for the best interests of all concerned. The sec'y was instructed to mail copies of this resolution to members of the congressional delegation.

About 500 people attended the banquet served in the auditorium on the evening of Mar. 21, where representatives of the large grain houses were hosts to the dealers. J. P. Hardy, sec'y of the North Dakota Fair Ass'n, presided as toastmaster. Music was furnished by A. J. Stephens' orchestra.

The convention adjourned.

THE INDIAN government has issued its report on new crop prospects in the central provinces and Bora. Wheat acreage is estimated at 3 per cent increase over last year, but the yield will be 12 per cent below a year ago.

## Grain Adulteration.

Two former employees of the Canadian Government elevator at Port Arthur, Ont., alleged before the Royal Grain Inquiry at its session in Port Arthur, Feb. 19, that grain of inferior quality had been mixed with straight grade grain at the above mentioned elevator. One of them named James Glossop, acting superintendent about 1921 and now superintendent, as the responsible party. These witnesses gave their names as Alexander Swanson and Fred Whiffin, both residents of Port Arthur.

Whiffin said that by means of the surreptitious opening of a valve, by a helper, when grain was being weighed some of it was unobtrusively turned over to the elevator and humorously spoken of as "a shot for the house."

Swanson declared that he had seen what is known as "dope, scantlings, or screenings" being run into straight grade grain from other bins than those marked on the slips. He stated that he had seen Mr. Glossop open the bins for that purpose. They were never opened by anyone else, he asserted, and were always shut off when in danger from government inspectors.

Both Whiffin and Swanson, who had been relieved of their jobs at the elevator, declared that they had not come with this evidence with the intention of injuring Glossop, but asserted that they had read in the newspapers that this elevator never did any mixing and they desired to correct such a report.

## Millers' Federation Protests Low Rates for Export.

The Millers' Nat'l Federation has formally protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission the application of section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, which grants preferential rail rates on commodities destined for export in American ships. Similar protests have been and are being filed from many other sources that are affected by the change. The statement of the United States Shipping Board to the effect that "adequate shipping facilities are now available to handle the transportation of all commodities other than grain between United States ports and ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, the ports of Continental Europe North of and including Bordeaux and the East Coast of Asia, the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, Australia and the East India Islands and the ports of Central and South America," is challenged.

F. H. Price, export agent for the Federation, who signed the Millers' letter claims that American vessels do not provide a service with sailings as frequently as the foreign steamship companies, nor do they serve ports where service is needed by millers.

While the millers and other organizations are vigorously protesting the lifting of the suspension on section 28 the American shipmen are viewing such an act with delight. They contend that it will be an indirect aid that will firmly establish the American Merchant Marine and give United States vessels the larger share of tonnage originating in American possessions.

## I. C. C. Reparations.

THE RATE on crude sulphur from New York, N. Y., to Baltimore, Md. and from Baltimore to Brills, N. Y., was found to be unreasonably high in Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. v. C. of N. J. R. R., I. C. C. No 13975 and reparation was awarded.

GRAIN, GRAIN products, and feed rates from Mississippi and Ohio River crossings, Cincinnati, Ohio, to New Orleans, La., inclusive, and points north and west thereof to Mississippi Valley, southeastern, and Carolina territories were found to be not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial. Transit and reshipping rules and the basing-point system of constructing rates on the same commodities in the same territories were found to be not prejudicial to the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis et al. v. A. & R. R. R. I. C. C. No. 12965.

SENATOR GOODING'S bill proposed drastic amendment of the long and short haul provisions of the interstate commerce act was favorably reported yesterday by the senate interstate commerce com'ite. This bill would prohibit common carriers from charging higher rates for passengers or freight "for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance." The com'ite voted 9 to 2 in favor of the bill.

THE C. R. I. & P. R. R. has agreed to amend its new tariff which provides for transit privileges at Kansas City to apply only to industries on its own lines. "The Rock Island is not unfriendly to the Kansas City grain market. We will correct the tariff to make it applicable to all grain industries on equal terms. We will prepare a new tariff as soon as possible, probably within forty days. It will eliminate all discriminations alleged," said Mr. Schubert, speaking from the authority of the road officials. This will put grain shipped from Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas points north of McFarland and destined to Texas and all Kansas City shippers of grain and flour on equal transit terms with the industries directly located on the Rock Island lines.

Grain Carriers

BAGLEY, Wis.—Leaky car roofs and doors are causing much more damage to shipments than leaky bottoms.—L. H. Kolb.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Shipments of hay destined to the Baltimore market have been embargoed by the Pennsylvania R. R. due to accumulations.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. and the Norfolk & Western R. R. have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to consolidate.

THE GREAT Northern, Northern Pacific and the Burlington railroads have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to consolidate and expect a favorable decision.

CREWS HAVE arrived at Fort William, Ont., to make ready a fleet of steamers which have wintered in the harbor there. They are loaded with several million bushels of grain and will sail shortly after Apr. 1, for lower lake ports.

THE NORTHERN district of the Pacific West-bound conference reduced Trans-Pacific freight rates on wheat and flour \$1.00 a ton, effective Apr. 1 and continuing until Aug. 31. This change will make the tariff \$5.00 to Japan and \$5.50 to Chinese ports.

EIGHT EMPLOYEES of the Santa Fe R. R. were fined \$1,200 each for obstructing the mails at Needles, Cal., during the 1922 shop workers' strike, by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals' affirming the judgment of the Federal court at San Francisco.

SINCE THE Rock Island railroad has corrected its tariffs in accordance with the Kansas City Board of Trade's complaints alleging discrimination it, the exchange has withdrawn its resolution concerning the unfriendly attitude of the Rock Island and is pleased to become re-established on a friendly basis.

CAIRO, Ill.—The largest tow since federal barge service began on the Mississippi River left here recently. Most of the cargo consisted of 10,200 tons of grain being shipped to New Orleans for export. Most of the grain had been shipped to Cairo from St. Louis as navigation has been closed there all winter on account of the ice.

THE CONSTRUCTION of two new vessels, each 360 ft. long, which will be ready to go into the service of the Pere Marquette Co., operating ferries between Milwaukee and Manitowoc, late this season, raises that road's fleet to seven. The main decks will accommodate 26 cars 42 feet long, carry some break-bulk freight and have passenger facilities as well.

LEO KUEMPEL, acting manager of the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, has filed a protest against the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads' proposal to add 75c per ton to the rail freight costs on grain products to pay for delivering to boat lines and otherwise handling the commodities. An I. C. C. examiner will hear the case in Minneapolis on Apr. 2.

LOADING of revenue freight continues at a high level according to the American Railway Ass'n. The total for the week ended Mar. 8 amounted to 929,505 cars. This was an increase of 24,161 cars over the corresponding period last year and an increase of 108,619 cars over the corresponding week in 1922. Due to decreases principally in coal, grain and grain products, miscellaneous freight and live stock, the total for the week of March 8 was a decrease of 15,544 cars under the preceding week. Grain and grain products were loaded into 46,511 cars during the week ending March 8, which was an increase over the corresponding week last year of 5,013 cars.

IT IS REPORTED that the Canadian Nat'l Railways is negotiating with the Great Northern Railways for their Canadian lines. The Brandon, Saskatoon & Hudson Bay Ry., running from St. Johns, N. B., to Brandon, Man., and the Midland Ry., from Gretna to Portage La Prairie, Man., are included in the lines said to be involved. These two roads have a total mileage of 145 miles.

THE JOINT class rate applied on a carload of rice bran, in sacks, from Beaumont, Tex., to Mobile, Ala., was found to have been unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the interstate commerce act contemporaneously in effect over the route of movement, in I. C. C. No. 14957, J. Zimmern's Co. v. S. L. & W. Ry. Co. and reparation was awarded.

REPORTS FILED with the American Railway Ass'n showed that freight cars in need of repair on March 1 throughout the country totaled 168,782, or 7.5 per cent of the total ownership of this class of rolling stock. This represents an increase in the number of bad-order cars amounting to 3,887 compared with the number reported on Feb. 15, at which time the percentage stood at 7.1 of the total ownership.

SURPLUS FREIGHT cars in good repair on March 7 numbered 144,426, according to reports filed with the car-service division of the American Railway Ass'n, an increase of 10,153 cars, compared with the number reported Feb. 29. Of the total, 53,578 surplus box cars in good repair were reported, an increase within a week of 2,180. The total car shortage amounted to 2,001, a decrease of 1,990, compared with that reported Feb. 29.

CHICAGO, Ill., Mar. 20.—The demand for lower rates on grain, grain products and hay, by representatives of nine western states has been brot to a final stage of argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The economic condition of western agriculture, unreasonableness of present rates and ability of western railroads to stand decreased earnings, are given as reasons to justify the reduction. Three days have been allotted for the arguments at Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Freight rates from St. Louis to points south and southwest when compared with the rates from eastern cities to the same points, are prejudicial to St. Louis. So complained the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and other organizations in a recent document filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Examiner W. A. Disque heard them thru. If the adjustment of rates is obtained it will constitute one of the most far-reaching changes in rate structure among the railroads that has ever been made.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There were 51,377 cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Mar. 1, according to the official report of the American Railway Ass'n car service division. This was an increase of 7,151 cars over the previous week and 6,408 cars over the same week of last year. Car shortage reported for the period ending Feb. 29 was, box 1,076 cars; coal 2,475 cars and all freight 3,991 cars. Surplus useable equipment for the same period was 51,398 box cars; 56,618 coal cars; and 134,273 all freight cars.

BOX CAR loadings are large, altho the movement of grains has fallen off somewhat. There is a good movement of corn from western Nebraska and eastern Colorado to Wyoming, Texas and California, while east of the Missouri River the movement is lighter. Western Lines are doing about as much business as last year and Eastern Lines show but a small decrease. The Interstate Commerce Commission has removed its restraining order on advance in commodity rates on American ships. Efforts to induce shippers to load grain into boats for movement at the opening of navigation have so far been ineffective.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearings on the Hull bill, providing for the Great Lakes to the Gulf deep waterway and regulation of the flow of water from Lake Michigan into the drainage canal, began on Mar. 17, in the House of Representatives. Representative Wm. E. Hull is pushing it, and in his explanation of the bill is the following: "When that is done you can run a barge line from Chicago into the Mississippi river and by completing the canal of the Mississippi river the same barge line can be run on thru by New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The railroads operating in the eastern region have filed a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the reduction of grain rates which the commission has been considering as a result of a recent grain rate investigation. A 10% reduction on the rates for this commodity would cause the roads a loss of \$1,000,000 annually. Their protest is in accordance with the findings of the investigation which says, "The present rates are unquestionably reasonable and the public interest would not be served by a reduction. The Millers Nat'l Federation also added a protest stating that a reduction on grain rates without a corresponding reduction on flour would "make things even worse than they are now." The case will be argued in Washington on Mar. 30.

SIOUX CITY, Ia.—The traffic bureau of the Sioux City Chamber of Commerce has asked the C. & N. W. Ry. to further reduce freight rates on grain between points on the Winner line of that road and Sioux City. Recently the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the Northwestern to reduce the rates on grain between South Dakota points and Sioux City 2 cents per hundredweight, because Sioux City is closer to those points than Omaha and was therefore entitled to a cheaper rate. But the commission failed to include in that order that a difference of 2 cents per hundredweight should be maintained between the rates to the two cities. The Northwestern reduced the rates to Omaha 2 cents likewise and Sioux City is objecting on the ground of discrimination in favor of Omaha.

BUFFALO is opposed to the diversion of additional lake water for the Chicago Drainage Canal, claiming that if congress passes the bill before it for that purpose, the draft of big bulk freighters and their carrying capacity will have to be reduced. Buffalo has refused to close the old Erie Canal and has decided to maintain it for the benefit of the canal fleet owners. The state has been asked to appropriate \$500,000 for deepening the channel. Another bill before the New York state assembly proposes an appropriation of \$250,000 for improving the Ohio basin of the state barge canal. It is claimed that these projects will be seriously hampered if Chicago is allowed to divert more water for the drainage canal and will result in a large loss to the lake trade as a whole.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has appointed a St. Lawrence Commission of the United States to investigate the advisability of improving the St. Lawrence River so that ocean-going ships can travel on the waters of the Great Lakes. This follows considerable correspondence with the Canadian Government in respect to the improvement mentioned. The commission is comprised of Herbert Hoover, sec'y of commerce, chairman; Wm. C. Breed, attorney at law, New York City, ex-pres., New York Merchants Ass'n; James E. Davidson, Bay City, Mich., vice-pres., American Ship Building Co.; James P. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind., ex-governor of Indiana; James R. Howard, Chicago, ex-pres., American Farm Bureau Federation; James D. Noonan, American Federation of Labor; Stephen B. Davis, Washington, D. C., counsel; Charles P. Craig, Duluth, Minn., executive sec'y; and one more member who is to be chosen from the commercial community in the New England states.

## Feedstuffs

MT. JEWETT, PA.—The feed mill of E. Colquist suffered partial loss by fire on Feb. 27.

STORM LAKE, IA.—The Gilbert Flour & Feed Store has moved into a new and larger building.

BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Vernon Rife has bot a building here and will open a feed and produce business.

MURFREESBORO, TENN.—Ransom Bros. & Co. have installed an electric power plant at their flour mill.

PROVO, UTAH.—The Wasatch Produce Co. will build a new warehouse and feed manufacturing plant here.

HILLSBORO, N. D.—John S. Anderson has bought out his partner, Alfred Overmoe, in the Hillsboro Feed Mill.

TWIN FALLS, IDA.—The alfalfa meal mill here was recently destroyed by fire. Loss \$7,000 partially covered by insurance.

BRODHEAD, WIS.—F. E. Arnold has purchased the interest of his son, Arion Arnold, in the coal and feed store they own.

HILLSBORO, N. D.—John S. Anderson has purchased the interest of his partner, Alfred Overmoe, in the Hillsboro Feed Mill.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The Feeders Milling Co. has been incorporated here by C. H. Stewart, W. S. Tinsley, Jr., and C. B. Stephens, with a capital of \$20,000.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS.—The Richardson Feed & Grain Co. has been incorporated by Curtis R. Richardson, J. B. Ely, and J. W. Flynn, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

OLYMPIA, WASH.—The Community Flour Mills, Inc., has been organized here by C. S. Hills of Seattle, A. Butcher, and Geo. Engler, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

WILLIFORD, ARK.—H. K. McCaleb expects to establish a wholesale feed business here very soon. Up to the present Mr. McCaleb has been in the general mercantile business.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Fire totally destroyed the warehouse of the Talley Feed & Milling Co. Mar. 10, at night. It is said that the company will rebuild on the same site. Loss, \$50,000; insurance \$20,000.

REPORTS FROM the corn belt indicate that the farmers intend to increase their corn plantings from 3.2% to 3.5% on an average, in spite of the fact that there is likely to be fewer animals to be fed thru next winter.

RED WING, MINN.—The Red Wing Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. It will deal in feeds, seeds, etc. Kingman R. Seiler, Ella B. Seiler and A. H. Andresen are the incorporators.

KENNEWICK, WASH.—Gus Neuman, owner of Neuman's Department store and the Commercial Grocery, has added a new division to his line. He has opened a stock and poultry feed store and put R. H. Anderson in charge.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Fred A. Piehl is the new manager of Rosenbaum Bros., Inc., office in this city. Previously he was connected with the Charles A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis., and lately in charge of New England territory.

OMAHA, NEB.—H. D. Watson, 77, nationally known as Nebraska's "alfalfa king," died on the evening of Feb. 8, at his Omaha residence. He had, among other activities, raised huge crops of alfalfa for hay when people generally refused to believe it a fit product for that purpose. The Nebraska legislature officially recognized his signal service to the state. They extended him a vote of thanks and he was the only citizen of Nebraska to be honored in just that way.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The executive com'ite of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held a meeting at the Union League Club here, Mar. 5. It selected Chicago as the meeting place for the next annual convention which will be held June 5 and 6 at the Congress Hotel.

LEMARS, IA.—This is a large feeding territory and feeders are buying up much of the corn. Even farmers who are feeding are hauling corn from the elevator and holding their own corn, some of them as high as 3,500 bus.—Farmers Elevator Co-Operative Co.

VALE, ORE.—The plant and storage warehouse of the Vale Grain & Feed Co. was totally destroyed by fire on Mar. 13. Damage is estimated at about \$10,000 and insurance totals about \$6,000. The company will immediately resume operations in a new location.

KEOKUK, IA.—The Keokuk plant of the bankrupt American Hominy Co. has been sold to Rich Bros. for \$225,000. The trade name of "Purity Oats" and other patent rights were included in the name. Sale took place before Referee in Bankruptcy Harry Parkin in Chicago.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Feed receipts in car-loads for February were bran 126, shorts 20, cereals 65, oats chop 6, cotton seed and products 216, beet pulp 12, poultry food 59, against bran 34, shorts 2, cereals 16, oats chop 0, cottonseed and products 78, beet pulp 2, poultry food 20, for February, 1923.

FOODSTUFFS, such as oil cakes and maize, imported into Norway cannot be packed in sacks that have once been used according to Acting Commercial Attache H. Sorensen, Copenhagen, Denmark. Royal decree on Jan. 18 forbade it and empowered the Agricultural Department to give dispensation whenever deemed necessary or advisable.

HAMMOND, IND.—The Nowak Milling Corp. has been granted authority to manufacture Hammond Dairy Feed by the Western Grain Products Co. The plant of the latter burned down about a year ago. R. W. Lindner, ex-sales manager of the Western Grain Products Co., has joined the Hammond corporation in the capacity of traveling sales manager.

OLNEY, ILL.—Frank Vice, junior member of the Frank H. Vice & Co., dealing in seed, committed suicide at his office on Feb. 14. A large caliber revolver, found near his body, showed evidence of having been snapped twice before exploding the cartridge. A note to his wife stated that his financial condition was the motivating cause. Mr. Vice had served two terms in the Illinois State legislature.

THE RELATIVE feeding value of soybeans when compared with linseed meal and cotton seed meal is being tested by the Iowa experiment station at Ames, Ia. The test will indicate the feeding value of the soybeans whole or in the form of oil meal after the oil has been extracted, soybean roughage, oats, and minerals, in comparison with linseed. The results attained will be given on Apr. 22, at Ames.

"GROW MORE soy beans," is the persistent cry of the Wisconsin soy bean specialist, Geo. M. Briggs. In spite of the poor curing conditions of last fall for soy bean hay, it was found that the dairy cows, in the University of Wisconsin herd, ate it with apparent relish and yielded very nearly as much milk from such a diet as they could from alfalfa. Experiments of last season in which over 50 varieties from 15 different states were used, it was discovered that Wisconsin No. 49, better known as Ohio Manchu, led the seed yield with 17.7 bushels per acre. Wisconsin Manchu produced 15.2 bus. of seed to the acre and 2.1 tons of hay. Because of its high ability as a hay producing plant; the fact that, when inoculated, it adds nitrogen to the soil; and its hardy growth under which soil conditions where alfalfa fails, the soy bean is winning a recognized place among the farmers of the Badger state.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. D. Kirkpatrick, manager of the feed division of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, has opened a warehouse near the stockyards from which to distribute feed, fertilizer, binder twine, salt and seed potatoes to all farmers, the expense being borne by the farm bureaus of Marion, Morgan, Johnson, Shelby, Hancock, Boone and Hendricks Counties. As the already established agencies for distribution of feed to farmers must still be maintained in the several counties the new venture in the end will prove to be but an added cost to the farm industry.

BELOIT, WIS.—Evidence, in the form of several burned matches and a piece of partly burned newspaper found in the rear of the City Mills elevator here, leads to the belief that someone has attempted to burn the building. Employees working in the rear of the structure discovered the burned matches and newspaper upon the ground, under a window. The window had been pried slightly upwards and a piece of the paper was caught between the sash and the frame, both of which were scorched. The paper was dated Mar. 1, and investigators believe that the effort at burning the feed mill was made on the evening of either Mar. 1, or 2.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—O. F. Bast has filed suit for \$3,850 in the federal court against the National Oats Co., Corno Mills Co., and Rich Brothers Cereal Co. alleging breach of contract. He declares that arrangements were made Jan. 3, 1923, with C. M. Rich, then acting as pres. of the National Oats Co. and an officer in both of the other firms, for his employment at \$7,500 a year to July 1923, plus moving expenses, and a salary of \$8,400 after July 1923. He continued in the defendant's service until Sept. 20, 1923, when his connection with the firms was terminated. His demand reimbursement for lost salary, lost time, and expenses in finding other employment.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE and his Cabinet have asked the Agricultural Credit Corp., recently formed with a capital of \$10,000,000, to assist wheat growers in the Northwest to diversify their crops. The corporation's resources, reinforced by a War Finance Corporation loan of \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000, will be used partly to accomplish the purposes of the defeated Norbeck-Burtness bill.

A RESOLUTION protesting against the passage of the McNary-Haugen and Norris-Sinclair bills was adopted by the executive committee of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Ass'n. This Ass'n has over 5,000 Kansas wheat growers in its membership. Why not induce each member to protest to his representatives in both houses?

## Adulteration and Misbranding.

The Planters Oil Co., Boston, Ga., was fined \$25 for shipping quantities of cottonseed meal and cottonseed feed that were misbranded from Georgia into Florida. The meal and feed were labeled in part as "Second Class Cotton Seed Meal....Guaranteed Analysis; Ammonia, Actual and Potential 7%"; "Economy" Cotton Seed Feed....Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 36%, Ammonia, not less than 7%....Fibre, not more than 14%." An analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry revealed that the meal contained less than 7% of ammonia, and that the feed contained less than 36% protein and 7% ammonia, and more than 14% of fibre.

Greenville Cotton Oil Mill, Greenville, Tex., shipped a quantity of cottonseed meal which had been adulterated and misbranded, from Texas into Colorado. The label on the containers read in part: "100 Pounds (Net) 43% Protein Cottonseed Meal Prime Quality." The guaranteed analysis was "Crude Protein not less than 43%....Crude Fibre not more than 12%." Actually there was less than 43% of protein and more than 12% of crude fibre in the product and C. R. Garner & Co., claimant, paid the costs and executed bond for \$250, in accordance with section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act.

**European Countries Would Resent Our Dumping Wheat.**

The McNary-Haugen Bill has rallied considerable support, hearings upon it have closed, and the committee, which is dominated by the farm bloc, has agreed to report it favorably. It falls in the general class of legislation occasionally passed which seriously affects the rights and interests of foreign countries, and prompts retaliatory legislation involving international relations and general confusion, to the disadvantage of everybody including ourselves.

The plan of the McNary-Haugen bill is to have a government-owned corporation buy a sufficient quantity of all farm products for which current prices are below the pre-war parity to cause prices to rise to that level, the home market to be protected from foreign markets by customs duties. Such purchases would be disposed of in foreign markets for whatever they will bring, and the losses charged back upon the producers benefited by the rise.

It is a clear case of what is known in international trade as "dumping," and a case that would be more than ordinarily offensive, because carried on under governmental auspices. We don't allow the products of other countries, if they compete with similar products of this country, to be sold in the United States at prices below those at which they are ordinarily sold in the countries of production.

It has been a common policy of this country to provide "countervailing" duties to nullify attempts by foreign countries to artificially promote certain exports. Moreover, it is common policy for other countries to have anti-dumping laws and countervailing provisions.

The dumping of our surplus agricultural products at forced sale in foreign markets is the outstanding feature of the McNary-Haugen bill, and it is certain to be a highly offensive policy to all countries in which agriculture is an important industry. There can be no doubt that the British colonies would promptly complain to the mother country of its unfairness and injurious effects upon them, and agriculture in Great Britain would complain bitterly.

For many years the dominions of the British Empire have been urging Great Britain to establish their agricultural products on a preferential basis in Great Britain, in exchange for the preferential position given British manufacturers in the Dominions, and this was one of the principal subjects under consideration at the Imperial Conference last summer in London. It would be a sorry outcome of this legislation if it should result in placing American farm products in a permanently disadvantageous position in Great Britain, which has always been our best customer.

The people of other agricultural countries naturally will think that we should do our part to correct the disorganized world situation by curtailing proportionately our share of surplus production, instead of maintaining production and dumping the surplus where it will embarrass our neighbors.

The policy does not show the spirit of comity and good will that is desirable between nations, and nations usually find a way to counteract such policies. If this measure should have the effect desired by its advocates, it would tend to maintain or increase production in the lines in which we have a surplus, while the higher price level in this country would tend to reduce domestic consumption and increase our exports.

Moreover, the proposition not only disregards the interests of other countries, but attempts to regulate group relationships at home in a manner not likely to be successful. The great industrial districts of the country are a power in swinging the votes of the

close states, and the wage-earners could not be expected to approve of a policy under which home-grown food was sold more cheaply abroad than for home consumption. —National City Bank Letter.

ENID, OKLA.—At a recent meeting of about 100 farmers and business men here a resolution condemning the McNary-Haugen bill was passed by a vote of 90 to 7. C. H. Hyde and W. H. McGreevey of the American Wheat Growers Ass'n, an organization which has previously been active in the support of the bill, had charge of the meeting.

CANADIAN INTERESTS are endeavoring to get the Canadian government and railway board to establish grain rates over Canadian railroads that will insure all Canadian wheat leaving from that country's ports. Heretofore much of Canada's wheat has been leaving annually thru Atlantic ports of the United States. Officials of the Vancouver and Montreal ports believe Canada should get that business.

**The Mellon Tax Plan.**

During the many years I have been observing public affairs I have never witnessed a measure placed before Congress with such a spontaneous demand for its adoption from men of affairs. It was killed.

What is the answer? You bankers, along with business men and manufacturers, have been pushed back into third place, so far as political influence in this nation is concerned. Do you think the Mellon tax plan would have failed if it had been backed by organized labor? It would be a law today. Business men must cease treating politics as a thing apart or suffer the consequences.—Geo. W. Hinman.

**Norway Monopoly of Grain Trade.**

Norway monopolizes her grain and flour imports thru the Norwegian Government Food Commission. This organization has been in its present form since 1916, altho some form of control over the importation of grain and flour has been exercised since August of 1914.

The commission is charged with the importation and distribution of bread grains and flour, and is compelled to purchase all rye, wheat, and barley of good quality offered by the home growers at the same prices for which it can deliver foreign grain. Thus producers are enabled to dispose of their harvests at somewhat higher prices than those of foreign grain. Oats are never purchased and importation of oats and by-products are prohibited except by special permit. Permits are not issued except when Norwegian oats of good quality can not be bought at world market prices.

This commission purchases when the prices are favorable and then on the most competitive markets. Thus Canada, the United States, and Argentina alternately get large portions of her trade. A few purchases have been made of Australia and India. For years the United States and Canada supplied the rye demand. Now Russia is shipping large quantities of good quality rye at dangerously competitive prices.

The favorable condition of the Canadian market has caused most of Norway's wheat purchases recently to be made there, altho United States has been furnishing a considerable portion of them up until now.

The grain purchased by the Monopoly is sent directly to the home mills for storing, grinding, and selling. The grinding is done for the account of the state, the mills paying for the grain received and also collecting payment for sales made by them. Retail prices are fixed by the Food Commissioner in conference with the Minister of Agriculture. Grain products for human consumption are sold for the same price all over the country, the state paying transportation charges. The prices are regulated according to the larger fluctuations on the world market and this method enables them to keep their prices higher during a falling market and lower during a rising market.

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**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

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## Supreme Court Decisions

**Landlord's Lien.**—Contract between owner and renter, whereby renter acquired grass and farm land and was to deliver owner one-third of wheat grown thereon, held to create relation of landlord and tenant, and not tenancy in common.—*Daugherty v. White*. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 257 S. W. 976.

**F. O. B. sometimes Determines Price, not Place of Performance.**—Provision that cotton was bought under terms of "f. o. b. railway cars" does not determine the place of final performance, but only means that the purchasers would pay the freight charges.—*Partin & Fugate v. Hawkins*. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 257 S. W. 571.

**Passage of Title to Crops.**—Though growing crops are part of the land, and pass under a conveyance, the owner may by his voluntary act pass title thereto independent of his estate in the land as against all except such as have a superior right thereto as by assignment of interest in crop of tenant.—*Whiteside v. Morris*. Supreme Court of Iowa. 197 N. W. 56.

**Grower Can Choose Field to Grow on Contract.**—Under a contract to buy all corn-cobs of standard size to be grown on 75 acres, the place for growing not being specified, the contractor could grow them wherever the character of cobs contemplated could be grown.—*Klebba v. Missouri Meerschaum Co.*, Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri. 257 S. W. 174.

**Chattel Mortgage Void for Lack of Definition.**—A chattel mortgage on 75 acres of corn to be grown, not specifying which 75 acres out of 100 actually planted was intended, never became a lien even between the parties, there being no way to tell which 75 acres was meant.—*Klebba v. Missouri Meerschaum Co.*, Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri. 257 S. W. 174.

**Executor May Hold Wheat without Liability for Drop in Market.**—An executor held not liable for failing to sell wheat until the price materially fell, where his action in doing so was in compliance with the widow's wishes as well as with his own judgment, and other farmers and dealers made the same mistake.—*McDermid v. Bourhill*. Supreme Court of Oregon. 222 Pac. 295.

**Loss of Shipping Permit in the Mails.**—Where buyers mailed to sellers a government permit for the shipment of a car of beans, they thereby designated the mail as their agent, to deliver, and it was not shippers' agent to receive, so as to relieve them from further obligation when the permit never reached the sellers.—*Robinson v. Liebman*. Supreme Court of New York, Appellate division. 202 N. Y. Supp. 645.

**Chattel Mortgage on Grain.**—The owner leased a farm for a cash rental with a provision that if the grain raised thereon should be sold or removed from the premises or should be claimed or levied upon by third parties before the rent was paid, he should have the right to enter the premises, take possession of the grain, sell it, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the rent. Held, that the lease cannot be construed as creating a chattel mortgage but only as an attempt to create a pledge; that the lessor had no lien thereunder until he took possession of the grain; and that the claim under a chattel mortgage given by the tenant before the lessor took possession was superior to the claim under the lease.—*Ash Creek State Bank v. Zwart*. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 196 N. W. 935.

**Liability of Telegraf Co.**—Congress has so far occupied the entire field of interstate business of telegraf companies under Act June 18, 1910 (U. S. Comp. St. § 8563 et seq.), respecting interstate telegraph rates, as to exclude state action invalidating a contract limiting liability for error in sending an unrepeated message to the refunding of the price paid for transmission.—*Greer v. W. U. Tel Co.* Court of Appeals of Maryland. 123 Atl. 447.

**Workmen's Compensation.**—A workman may settle compensation by agreement with his employer, without the knowledge or consent of his attorney. If the settlement be free from collusion against the attorney, the attorney's lien, perfected previous to the settlement, under a written contract approved subsequent to the settlement, will extend to his contract percentage of the sum paid the workman.—*J. S. Graham v. Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.* Supreme Court of Kansas. 222 Pac. 89.

**Measure of Damages on Date of Arrival.**—Where buyer, under c. i. f. contract, refused to accept draft and shipping documents when tendered, seller's measure of damages held the contract price less the market value when the goods actually arrived, and not at the time of tender of documents when the goods were still on the high seas, under Personal Property Law, § 145.—*Ruttonjee v. Frame*. Court of Appeals of New York. 142 N. E. 437.

**Insurance.**—Where the interest of a co-partner in a partnership was conveyed, but the purchase price was never paid, and it was understood that grantee was not to participate in the management of the partnership, nor share in the profits and loss until he disposed of other business interests, such conveyance was a violation of a provision in an insurance policy, against any change in the subject of the insurance.—*German Alliance Ins. Co. v. Fort Worth Grain & Elevator Co.* Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 257 S. W. 273.

**Value Can Be Recovered from Carrier without Proving Carrier Received.**—In action against carrier by consignee of hides purporting to have been shipped under B/L, in reliance on which it paid therefor, it appearing that only a small part thereof reached the destination, it was not necessary, under Uniform Bs/L Act, § 23, to allege or prove that the B/L purchased by the plaintiff was issued by defendant without receiving the hides.—*American Hide & Leather Co. v. Southern Ry. Co.* Supreme Court of Illinois. 142 N. E. 200.

**Power of I. C. C. to Remove Discrimination.**—Where thru rate charged by railroad from certain points within blanket territory was lower than rate charged from another point within such territory on an independent short line, the Interstate Commerce Commission could require the railroad to desist from unjust discrimination, though the point from which the higher rate was charged was not on its own line; the railroad being in a position to remove the discrimination by increasing the lower rate.—*Wyoming Ry. Co. v. United States*. Supreme Court of the United States. 44 Sup. Ct. Rep. 189.

**Iowa Recording Act Does not Apply to Sale of Corn.**—The Recording Act, § 2, does not apply to oral sale of corn, where the actual physical location and possession of the corn was in an elevator and not in possession of either the seller or the purchaser, and creditors of seller were not protected thereby, especially where the purchaser had a rental lien on the corn.—*Lalley v. Sprague*. Sheriff Supreme Court of Iowa. 196 N. W. 1015.

**Measure of Damages for Loss of Goods in Transit.**—Under the Cummins Amendment to the Act to Regulate Commerce (U. S. Comp. St. § 8604a), making interstate carrier liable for the "full actual loss, damage or injury" to property, the measure of damages in wholesale grocer's action for loss of goods during interstate transportation was the market value of the goods at the point of destination, and not the invoice price, plus freight.—*Yazoo & M. V. R. Co. v. Delta Grocery & Cotton Co.* Supreme Court of Mississippi. 98 South. 777.

**Ticker Service not Subject to Franchise Regulations.**—An association furnishing ticker service to subscribers by means of wires leased from a telephone company, and not of itself owning any wires or other tangible property in the streets, was not exercising a special franchise subject to taxation, under Tax Law, § 2, subd. 6, defining special franchises, as a "special franchise" contains the element of physical property in the streets and the grant from the state of a right to construct, maintain, or operate it.—*Barron v. Knapp*. Supreme Court of New York. 203 N. Y. Supp. 76.

## Books Received

**HOW TO USE THE SEED LABORATORY** titles a circular prepared by O. A. Stevens, deputy seed commissioner for North Dakota. It explains how to interpret reports, what to test and why, where and how to send samples, purchase, sale and certification of seed.—Circular No. 22, North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College, N. D.

**MILLING AND BAKING EXPERIMENTS WITH AMERICAN WHEAT VARIETIES**, by J. H. Shollenberger and J. Allen Clark, is a new booklet from Washington on the results of baking investigations and experiments made with every variety of American wheat. It is a comprehensive pamphlet giving charts, tables, and data regarding the results gained by grinding and milling samples of each variety of wheat and using the flour produced in baking bread. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dept. Bulletin No. 1183, Washington, D. S.

**SECRETS OF THE BALKANS** is a newly published book written by Charles J. Vopicka, U. S. Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Roumania, Serbia and Bulgaria, 1913-1920. It covers seven years of diplomatic life in the storm center of Europe where Mr. Vopicka worked unceasingly in the interests of his government and the common cause of humanity during the late war. It gives some very definite ideas concerning the condition of some of the most important wheat and cereal raising countries during the time he spent in this diplomatic service.—Rand McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill.

**AMERICAN WAYS** traces the history of railroad transportation in the United States from its development by individual initiative thru the period of political control and government operation during the war to the present regulation under the Transportation Act. The authors draw the inference that "The plain lesson of the operation of the rate-making provision of the Transportation Act seem to be, as Pres. Coolidge announced to Congress, that the Government shall assure a fair return to the owners, or else abandon rate-making altogether." Paper cover handsomely embellished, 3½x5¼, 84 pages, published by the Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York.

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## Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com's'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

**C. & A. R. R.** supplement No. 11 to tariff No. 2-I shows switching and other terminal charges, and the rules governing absorption of switching, drayage and transfer charges applying at stations on the Chicago & Alton R. R., effective April 17.

**C. & E. I.** supplement No. 12 to tariff No. 600, Ill. C. C. No. 69, changes the rate on alfalfa feed, bran, corn oil meal, etc., from Chicago Heights, Ill., to Peoria, Ill., for N. Y. C. & St. L. delivery from 9.5 to 10 cents per 100 pounds, effective Apr. 1.

**Erie R. R.** supplement No. 2 to freight tariff No. 182-G names rates on grain, grain products, and grain by-products from Chicago, Englewood, Ill., Hammond, Highlands, Saxon, Ind., Hegewisch, Pullman Jct., Ill., to points in Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., N. Y., Ohio, Penn., and W. Va., effective Mar. 25.

**L. A. Lowrey**, Tariff No. 20-N names local and joint terminal charges, rules and regulations from or to points within the Chicago District, on out-bound and in-bound freight traffic, also rules governing intermediate service on freight traffic passing through the Chicago District, effective Apr. 15.

**C. R. I. & P.** supplement No. 11 to freight tariff No. 29329-F gives rates applying on grain, grain products and seeds between Albright, Neb., Atchison, Kan., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, Kan., Kansas City, Mo., Leavenworth, Kan., Omaha, Neb., St. Joseph, Mo., South Omaha, Neb., Sugar Creek, Mo., and stations in Ia., Kan., Mo., and Nebr. on the C. R. I. & P., C. B. & Q., M. P., and Wab. railroads and stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Minn., Mo., S. D., and Wis., effective Apr. 10.

**I. C.** Supplement No. 8 to 601-I contains rates applying on grain, grain products, feed, hay, meal, seeds, straw, flax fibre and moss and other articles taking the same rates, between Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota on the I. C. R. R., C. R. & I. Ry., C. C. W. Ry., Ft. D. D. M. & S. R. R., G. N. Ry., W. C. F. & N. Ry. and Chicago, Omaha, Milwaukee, Peoria, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Ohio River crossings and other stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Ky., Minn., Mo., S. D., and Wisc., effective Apr. 10.

**C. R. I. & P.** supplement No. 8 to freight tariff No. 10389-H gives rates on grain, grain products and seeds between St. Louis, Mo., East St. Louis, Alton, Quincy, Ill., Hannibal, Mo., and stations in Ill., Ia., Minn., Mo., and Sou. Dak., also Kansas City, Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., also on grain and grain products, from stations in Ia., Ia., Minn., and Sou. Dak., to Cairo, Thebes, Ill., Evansville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., when destined to southeastern and Carolina territories, effective Apr. 10.

**C. & E. I.** Supplement No. 12 to freight tariff No. 600 contains rates on grain, grain products, and grain by-products, also broom corn, green corn, corn cobs, cotton seed, cotton seed ashes, seeds (broom corn, Hungarian and millet) and red top seed chaff, from stations on the C. & E. I. Ry., also from Henderson, Owensboro, Ky. (and stations on the L. H. & St. L. Ry. taking Owensboro, Ky. rates), and from Cairo, Ill. (via M. & O. R. R.), Joliet, Ill. (via E. J. & E. Ry.) and Momence Transfer, Ill. (via C. M. & G. Ry.), to points in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., O., Penn., and Wisc., effective Apr. 1.

**C. R. I. & P. Ry.** supplement No. 9 to freight tariff No. 22000-H gives rates on grain, grain products, and seeds in carload lots, between Chicago, Moline, Peoria, Rock Island, Ill., Burlington, Clinton, Davenport, Keokuk, Muscatine, Ia., Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, Minn., and other stations named under Index Nos. 1 to 2200, inclusive, of tariff, and in Items Nos. 200 to 350, inclusive, of tariff, as amended, and stations on the C. R. I. & P. Ry. and connections in Ill., Ia., Minn., Mo., and Sou. Dak., including Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kan., Albright, Omaha, and South Omaha, Neb., effective Apr. 10.

**A. T. & S. F.** supplement No. 9 to tariff No. 5702-H is issued in connection with G. C. & S. Fe, P. & S. Fe and a number of participating carriers. It covers rates applying on broom corn, castor beans, corn husks, (item 155 of tariff), pop corn, seeds, hay, and straw in carload lots; also seeds in less carload lots for seeding purposes (item 195 of tariff), between points in Kan., Colo., Okla., also Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison, Leavenworth, Kan., Omaha, Lincoln, Neb., Sioux City, Ia., Chicago, Peoria, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., and points taking same rates or arbitraries higher. Distance rates between stations in Kansas; stations in Oklahoma and stations in Kansas, Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo.; Superior, Neb., Joplin, Mo., and stations in Kansas; and between Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., are given in the same supplement which is effective Apr. 17.

### Another Attempt to Get the Government in Business.

A bill to stabilize the price of farm products has been introduced in the senate by Senator Curtis of Kansas. It grants a charter to the "The Interstate Farm Marketing Ass'n," which is a body organized to take charge of the processing preparation for market, handling, pooling, storing and marketing of agricultural commodities thru co-operation. The ass'n is to be composed of eleven members selected from various states. The bill advocated by Senator Curtis calls for a government loan of \$10,000,000 at 4 1/2%, to be secured by annual assessments on commodities fixed by the ass'n with the co-operation of subsidiary organizations.

THE LANDLORD of a house in Paris, anxious about the possible variations in the value of the franc, refused to let his house on a long lease, except that the rent be calculated in bushels of wheat.

CANADIAN CROP is estimated at 474,199,000 bushels. Requirements for home consumption, seed, feed and country mills, 45,000,000 bushels. Consumption of mills, 80,000,000 bushels. Non-merchantable quality, 3 per cent, or 14,245,000 bushels. Exports of wheat from September 1 to January 31, 1924, 168,266,570 bushels. Estimated exports for February, 9,000,000 bushels. Exportable surplus, 157,707,430 bushels.

### Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

### Not Willing to Try Dairy Feed on His Mule.

A gentleman of color was in our office recently inquiring about our Mixed Dairy Feed. We gave him quite an enthusiastic talk regarding the milk producing qualities of our feed and may have become a little extravagant in our claims. Then he asked what would be good to feed a mule that was off its feed, and not doing right. We told him to feed the mule some of the dairy feed might help him, to which he replied, "No, sah, Mr. Miller, if that feed is as good as you say it is I might have to milk that mule and that's no joy for a culled man with a family."—V. E. Miller, Perry, Okla.

### Lost 50 Lbs. of Wind.

A truck driver was hauling grain to our elevator. On a certain trip our weighmaster called his attention to the fact that one tire was flat. The grain was unloaded and the empty truck weighed. To the disappointment of the truck driver the truck weighed 50 pounds less than previously. The driver began to look around to find what was wrong with the scale: spying the down tire he said with delight, "Oh, that's all right, I had 50 pounds of air in that tire."—Jesse J. Culp, Warrensburg, Mo.

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## Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—P. F. McAllister, formerly of Bloomington, Ill., is now connected with the Burrell Engineering and Construction Co., having been elected secretary of that company.

Ulysses, Nebr.—M. T. Cummings claims to have invented a chokeless elevator bucket and hopes to induce the Commercial Club at Ulysses, Nebr., to build a factory for its manufacture.—L. J. J.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. shipped four corn driers to the Argentine Republic during the week ending Mar. 1. They were destined for two separate country grain elevators in that country.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—SKF Industries, Inc., has ready for distribution catalog descriptive of Skayef Ball Bearing hangers and transmission appliance. This catalog will be sent Journal readers who write requesting it.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—D. B. Fegles of the Fegles Construction Co. and widely known as a designer and builder of grain elevators, was recently elected president of the Associated General Contractors at their annual convention in this city.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Falk Corporation announces the appointment of E. C. Myers to be its representative at San Francisco and Chas. C. Walsh representative at Detroit. They will handle Falk Herringbone Gears and Falk-Bibby Couplings.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—The American Rolling Mill Co. has just issued two very valuable booklets, "What's Under the Galvanized Coating" and "What Causes Rust." Grain elevator operators who contemplate siding their elevators with metal should send for these and other booklets this company has issued.

THE AMERICAN Engineering Standards Committee is now at work upon the standardization and simplification of bolts and nuts used in the United States. This will reduce the inconvenience of having innumerable sizes of open-end wrenches to fit the various bolts and nuts on machinery when the work is completed.

PRINTED manufacturers' catalogs, circulated among the trade and containing illustrations of designs, were held to be "printed publications" within the meaning of the patent statute, in the suit by Imperial Glass Co. v. A. H. Heisey & Co., decided Dec. 4, 1923, to prove that an alleged invention had in fact been anticipated, reported in 294 Fed. Rep. 267.

AUBURN, N. Y.—The Columbian Rope Co. in its announcement of its new book, "The Columbian Book of Rope Transmission," says: "The prime object of this book is not to furnish additional knowledge to the technical man already skilled in the problems of transmitting power by means of manila transmission rope, but to give the fundamental information regarding this method of power transmission to anyone who is interested in the operation of rope drives; or to the purchaser of transmission rope." This book will be sent to readers of the Journal who write requesting it."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Pittsburgh plus" has been brought to a stand and the case is now before the federal trade commission. Special Examiner J. W. Bennett, who has conducted the hearing, will make his report Mar. 17. Altho "Pittsburgh plus" has been partially abolished by the stagnant market and slowing demand in the East for structural steel, which caused the Bethlehem Steel to go after business in the old fashioned, competitive way, it has not greatly affected the prices the consumer must pay for wire, nails, sheets and other products. Over these commodities

"Pittsburgh plus" still holds control. The Associated States Opposing Pittsburgh Plus, which is composed of thirty-two states, say that this is a ticklish time. If the public begins to regard it as a settled matter or if an adverse decision is given by the federal trade commission, it will be an easy matter to put all forms of rolled steel back on a "Pittsburgh plus" basis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—We have recently shipped the following Carter Disc Separators: Albers Bros. Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash.; Fair Hinshaw Mfg. Co., Tonganoxie, Kan.; International Mfg. Co., Davenport, Ia.; Stanard Tilton Mfg. Co., Alton, Ill.; Blaine Mackey Lee Co., North East, Pa.; Corino Mills, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Devereaux Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; National Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.; Original Ry-Krisp Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Eagle Roller Mills, New Ulm, Minn.; Green Brothers, Falls of Rough, Ky.; Johnson & Co., El Paso, Tex.; Groff Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.; Dickinson Roller Mills, Dickinson, N. D.; El Reno Mill & Elev. Co., El Reno, Okla.; Holmes Mfg. Co., Weidman, Mich.; Gregory Roller Mills, Gregory, S. D.; Jerauld Co. Mfg. Co., Wessington Springs, S. D.; Mitchell Roller Mills, Mitchell, S. D.; Greenwald Mfg. Co., Greenwald, Minn.; Sanford Mfg. Co., Sanford, N. C.; and one machine shipped to England.—Carter Mayhew Mfg. Co.

## J. B. Ehrsam Passes On.

J. B. Ehrsam, founder and head of The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co., died at his home in Enterprise, Kan., on Mar. 8th, at the age of 83. He was one of the pioneer millwrights and flour mill builders west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Ehrsam was born near the city of Berne, Switzerland. The days of his boyhood were spent in his native land, where he learned the trade of machinist and millwright, having served a five-year apprenticeship.

He came to the United States in 1867 and after spending one year in Pennsylvania, he settled in Geary County, Kansas, and devoted some time to farming and ranching. Later on, he secured work as millwright and erected a flour mill for Christian Hoffman at Loudon's Mills, now Enterprise.

In 1872, he started a millwright plant and machine shop at Enterprise and later commenced the manufacture of flour mill machinery and supplied the equipment for many of the earlier mills throughout the state of Kansas. His business gradually developed into the manufacture of elevating, conveying and transmission equipment and gypsum machinery, as well as special equipment for flour mills and grain elevators. He was the active head of his company until about two years ago, at which time he turned over the active management of the business to his sons and associates.

THE COMBINED winter wheat acreage in Belgium, Bulgaria, Roumania, Poland, Spain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Lithuania is estimated at 33,350,000 acres compared with 33,788,000 acres in 1923.

A BILL recently introduced in congress authorizes the Uruguay government to purchase surplus wheat for export at a rate equivalent to 96 cents per bushel, according to cabled information reaching the state department from Montevideo. The exportable surplus is estimated at 3,500,000 bushels.

## Insurance Notes.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Fireproof wooden shingles do not prevent fires, but merely retard the contact of the spark with the shingle, declares John Gamber, state fire marshal, who believes that the only real preventive for roof fires are slate shingles or similar roofing. He adds that "In specific cases the state department may order certain kinds of roofing for a building surrounded by fire hazard."

## Preventing Lightning Losses.

By H. C. LEE, OF MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREO.

Did you ever seriously consider the possible danger to your elevator from lightning? Do you know that lightning caused more fires in elevators in 1923 than any other known cause? And do you know how comparatively easy it is to guard against it?

We are all familiar with the saying that "opposites attract." We see it everywhere in life. It is the answer to the question of what makes lightning strike. Due to some phenomenon on which authorities disagree, during a storm the clouds become heavily charged with electricity. At the same time the ground underneath becomes charged with electricity. However, these two charges are not alike. They are opposites, one being what is known as a positive charge, while the other is a negative charge. These two charges are built up to the point where the attraction becomes so strong that it cannot be denied. They unite and the act of uniting causes what we know as lightning.

Just how does a good lightning rod installation protect a property? First, get away from the idea that lightning rods attract lightning. They do not attract lightning. On the contrary they prevent a lightning stroke by removing its causes. A lightning stroke is caused by the attraction of a positive charge in the clouds for a negative charge in the earth, which charges gradually accumulate until they are strong enough to overcome the resistance of the air and meet in the form of a lightning stroke. The lightning rod drains off the negative electricity in the building and in the earth beneath it by allowing it to escape from the air terminals or points. In this way it prevents the charge in the building and ground from becoming powerful enough to pull down the charge from the clouds.

Failure is usually well advertised. It is sometimes said that lightning rods attract lightning, and the statement is undoubtedly based on some actual occurrence of lightning having struck a rodded building. One such report came in last year, but our engineers made investigation and found that the points had been broken off and one ground removed before the building was struck.

Although they have paid 636 lightning losses in fifteen years, the Associated Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies have never yet sustained a lightning loss on a properly rodded building, conclusive evidence of the protection which such a system affords.

A general outline for the rodding of elevators and warehouses follows:

**Grounding:** This is the most important part of the system and care must be taken to see that it is done properly. There are three recognized methods. (1) Attached ground connection to a water pipe. (2) Attached ground connection to a rod driven into permanently moist earth. (3) Attached ground connection to copper plate buried below the moisture level.

**Conductors:** The conductors or rods should be of copper, weighing not less than 3 ounces per foot for buildings less than 60 feet high, ground level to plate, and not less than 6 ounces per foot for buildings over 60 feet high. The rods should be loosely woven or stranded in such a manner that there will be considerable give and take, so that they will not be misplated by the settling of the building.

**Air Terminals:** The terminals should in general not be more than 25 feet apart. In addition they should be placed upon all high and prominent parts of the roof, such as cupolas, chimneys, turrets, ventilators, etc.

**On buildings** which are completely iron clad, that is, sides, eaves, cornice and roof, a very effective protection against lightning may be obtained by grounding the metal siding on all four corners of the building. This grounding should be done with much care as the entire effectiveness is dependent upon it.

Lightning protection costs very little and is very effective. Your insurance company will be glad to give you any information you may wish regarding a standard installation. Think over the losses from lightning which you may recall. It may be your turn this year if you do not take steps to prevent it.

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This double page form, combined with "Grain Scale Book" makes an excellent set of books for country dealers who want high grade material and workmanship as well as practical convenience. It is cloth bound with black keratol back and corners. "Grain Shipping Ledger" is stamped in gold leaf on front cover. Order Form 24. Price \$4.00. Weight, 5 lbs.

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We can help you to eliminate fire hazards and show you how to reduce your rate. It's cheaper to do it right than to make changes afterwards.



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Were the two largest contributing causes of fire in flour mills and grain elevators in 1923.

The insurance saving pays for protection against both.

A metal roofed iron cladded plant properly grounded gives almost certain protection against both, and takes the lowest insurance rate.

Our records show no losses from lightning on plants having standard lightning protection either by lightning rods or grounded metal roof and sides.

Write your insurance company or this office for Standards and estimates of insurance saving.

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You place with us a Deposit Premium based on the construction of your elevator, at the end of one year we refund you the portion not used for the payment of fire losses, expenses and the increase of the Reserve Fund—this refund has averaged 50% for 21 years. Our Provisional Grain Policy affords 100% protection.

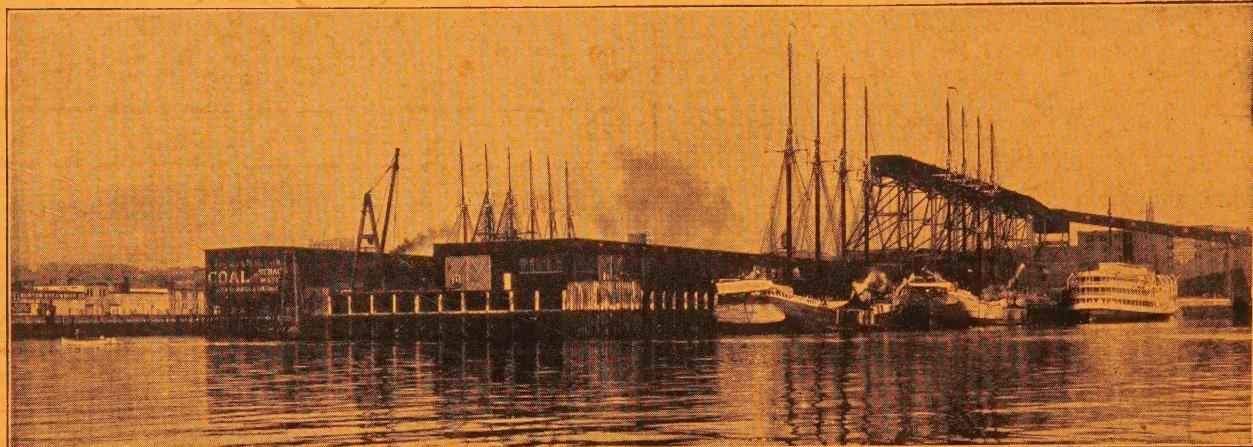
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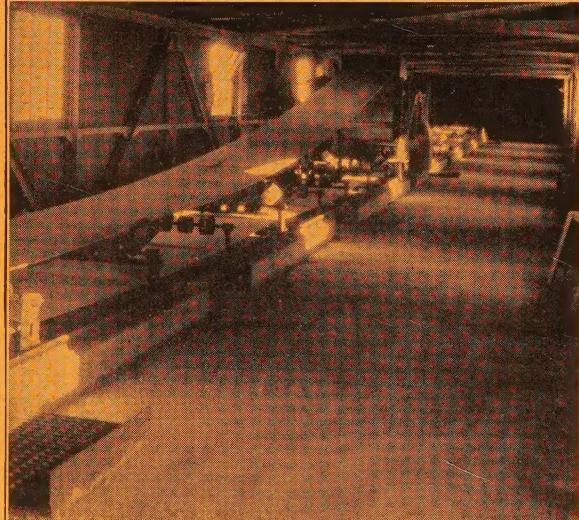


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Weller made equipment is sold on the basis of quality. It is designed and made by men who know its application and the conditions under which it is to operate. Installed in your plant it will help you to operate at full capacity at the lowest cost for upkeep. It proves its merit—quality is built into it.

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